

## Inflation rate rises to 18.4% and trade gap widens

Britain's annual inflation rate reached 18.4 per cent in January, the highest for nearly two years. It is expected to go above 20 per cent in the early summer, representing a severe setback to the Govern-

ment's optimism of last year. More gloom was added to the economic picture yesterday with figures showing that the trade gap widened to £346m last month. The pound was hit by the news

## Double blow to Government

By Caroline Atkinson

The Government suffered a double blow yesterday with the publication of disappointing figures for both trade and inflation. Britain's visible trade gap widened to £346m in January while the annual rate of inflation jumped from 17.2 per cent to 18.4 per cent—the highest since April 1976.

January's trade deficit came on top of a sharply revised figure for December showing the gap between imports and exports in December at £252m rather than the originally published £22m. But figures for the whole of 1979 are not greatly altered because the December revision largely from changes in the adjustment made to the figures to take account of seasonal factors.

The pound was hit by new figures of the retail price index and fall back again on the bad news about trade. Sterling dropped below \$2.30, closing at \$2.295 for a loss of 1½ cents on the day. On a trade-weighted basis the pound lost 0.3 points to close at 73 per cent of its end-1979 value.

There was a glimmer of light buried in yesterday's inflation figures. The underlying rate of inflation, measured by a six-month comparison of prices excluding seasonal foods, dropped back in January. This was because the Budget rise in value-added tax was no longer affecting this measure. It showed prices rising at an annual rate of 14.7 per cent compared to more than 20 per cent in December.

Last month's 2½ per cent jump in prices was partly because of a special bunching of rises in January when many companies decided to increase prices.

of silver bullion, obviously a result of January's "gold fever". A rise in both the price and volume of silver imports accounted for about a half of a £200m rise in total imports.

Britain's trade performance now seems to have worsened dramatically towards the end of last year. Although this is partly due to the engineering strike, there has been only a slight recovery since then.

Exports of manufactured goods, recovering after the engineering strike, went up by about £200m between the three months August to October and the latest three months. However, this was easily offset by a doubling in this measure of inflation since the Government took office last May.

Dealers' mortgages accounted for one third of the rise in price last month. They came as a result of the Government's decision to raise interest rates last year to keep money supply under control. Some of the effect of the higher mortgage rate has still to be offset by the Retail Price Index and will show up in the February figure.

Export volumes in January were rather lower than in recent months, once erratic items such as trade in diamonds and ships are excluded. Over a longer term export volumes have been boosted by trade in oil and by the rebound in exports after the engineering strike ended.

When both oil and erratic items are excluded from the figures British exports rose by 1 per cent in volume terms in the three months to January. Imports, on the same basis, dropped by 5 per cent.

Britain is not yet a net exporter of oil, although officials expect it to move into surplus this year. In the three months to January the balance of trade in oil showed a deficit of £137m, a considerable improvement on the previous three months.

The disappointing trade figures last month came as a surprise. Part of the worsening was due to a jump in imports

Leading article, page 13

## House votes for limit of 24 weeks on abortion

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

The House of Commons voted decisively yesterday in favour of changing the abortion law so as to lower the upper time limit for ending a pregnancy to 24 weeks from the 28 weeks in Mr David Steel's 1967 Abortion Act. The division figures were 275 to 172, a majority of 103.

The change came as an amendment to Mr John Corrie's Abortion (Amendment) Bill, which favoured an upper limit of 20 weeks.

The House rejected even more decisively, by 298 to 120, giving a majority of 178, an insufficient another amendment reducing the upper limit by only one week. The Commons was packed for the occasion, as it rarely is on a Friday; but in spite of the huge concern and the important moral and social issues at stake, there would appear to be little immediate likelihood of the provision voted for reaching the statute book.

There is even greater certainty that Mr Corrie's Bill, as it now stands, will make little further progress, since it is expected that it will have to make way next Friday for another Bill.

As the sitting closed there was still a formidable number of 20 groups of amendments in remaining for debate. So far, in two sittings stretching for 10 hours, the House has completed only three groups of amendments.

There was no indication from Mr Corrie, Conservative MP for Ayrshire North and Bute, that, in the interests of the 24-week amendment, he was prepared to accept any compromises which would involve sacrificing the rest of his Bill.

Earlier in the day, however, he told the House that he would accept an upper limit of 22 weeks, instead of the 20 weeks stated in his Bill. "At this stage" he would not accept the 24 weeks proposal.

Yesterday, as the sitting started, Mr Jo Grimond, the former Liberal leader and one of the senior MPs involved in the 24-week compromise, presented a letter to Mr Corrie, saying: "We do not want a strike", he said

## Rhodesian churches target of bombers

Salisbury, Feb 15.—A bomb squad defused an explosive charge in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral in Salisbury today, not long after three powerful blasts damaged two Salisbury churches and destroyed a car in a black township.

Police said they believed they were dealing with a "deliberate campaign against churches". They thought that the four bombs were the work of one group, but did not know its identity.

One of the bombs last night blew up in a Presbyterian Church in central Salisbury, shattering the windows of the Monomatapa Hotel close by where the British Election Commissioner and other election officials are staying. Four people in the hotel were hurt by flying glass.

At about the same time, another bomb exploded in a chapel in the upper-class suburb of Borrowdale in northern Salisbury. Earlier in the evening, a car blew up in front of a Methodist mission in the black township of Harare, killing at least two occupants of the vehicle. Police suspected they were carrying a bomb.

Both Patriotic Front movements have denied responsibility for the bombs. A spokesman for Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of one of the movements, accused the Rhodesian security forces of planting the bombs to discredit the guerrillas.

Photograph and Soames bias denied, page 4

## Unions give BL a fortnight to improve offer

A day of pay talks between BL management and unions ended in total disagreement. The company was given a fortnight in which to improve its offer, after which the unions will decide what action to take.

A senior union official said that did not mean a strike would be called. "We do not want a strike", he said

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## Schmidt warning to Russia over alliance

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has given a firm warning to the Soviet Union that any attempt to separate the United States from its European allies over the issue of Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan would fail. Page 4

Taylor equals record

England's wicketkeeper, Bob Taylor, equalled the world Test record of seven catches in an innings as India were bowled out for 242 on the first day of the Jubilee Test in Bombay

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Yesterdays, as the sitting

## HOME NEWS

**BL is allowed another fortnight by unions to improve pay offer**

By Clifford Webb  
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Another day of pay talks between BL management and unions ended in total disagreement last night. The company was given two weeks in which to improve its offer, after which the unions will decide what further action to take.

Mr Grenville Hawley, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and chairman of the BL Cars joint negotiating committee, insisted that that did not mean that a strike would be called in two weeks.

"We do not want a strike at BL. We do not want to talk strikes, because we are conscious of the detrimental effect that could have on BL sales at this difficult time", Mr Hawley said.

"We are doing our best to avoid a strike, although the position is not hopeful in view of the company's failure to improve its offer. We cannot rule out any options, but we still want to come to a negotiated settlement."

The union negotiators were ready to meet the company at any time in the next fortnight, but they would expect more money on the table, Mr Hawley said.

Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars director for employee relations, said the unions had rejected the offer of 5 per cent with 10 per cent for skilled workers, and an incentive scheme which could provide up to £15 a week more in return

**Abortion Bill needs time**

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Sponsors of the Abortion (Amendment) Bill are likely next week to press Government business managers for cooperation after yesterday's debate indicated that the Bill was running to ground because of parliamentary timetable pressures.

Mr John Corrie, Conservative MP for Ayrshire, North and Bute, who initiated the Bill, said last night: "I am very down-hearted about the whole business."

There was only one more day for the Bill and he did not expect it would survive if the same filibustering tactics as were deployed yesterday were adopted on February 28, when it next comes before the Commons.

Some of his colleagues, however, were in a more abrasive mood and it is thought that they will ask the Government to suspend the normal adjournment rule on February 29 so that the debate can continue.

Government business managers would react only if it was made clear that most MPs would agree to suspension.

What is certain is that supporters of the Bill will not be satisfied unless there has been debate on criteria for abortions and the clause dealing with conscience. The clause on criteria had just been reached when yesterday's debate ended.

That means that several other amendments to the Bill would have to be withdrawn to allow time for debate on the two crucial clauses. It was discovered last night that Mr Guy Barnett, Labour MP for Greenwich, an opponent, had put his name to the pro-abortionist amendments and would insist that they should be debated.

With those tactics being deployed, the chances of the Bill reaching the statute book are slight, unless the Government agrees to extend time for debate.

**Irishman elected as Oxford's new public orator**

From Our Correspondent  
Oxford

Oxford University's new public orator is an Irishman, Mr Godfrey Bond, aged 35, a former fellow and tutor of classics at Pembroke College, won the post in an election of only four.

The £2,000-a-year, part-time job represents almost a dying art at the University, consisting mainly of reciting speeches in Latin. Nowhere is an English translation provided, not just for guests but also for dons unversed in Latin.

"When I first came to Oxford practically all the classics students used to compose Latin prose," Mr Bond said. "Every senior member of the university could understand a Latin speech, but not any more. My aim will be to be simple, short and clear."

Mr Bond, who is married, will continue at his Pembroke post. The present orator, a Welshman, Mr John Griffiths, of Jesus College, has made nearly 50 speeches in seven years.

**Sit-in assay workers seek steelmen's help**

From Arthur Osman  
Birmingham

The workers sitting in and occupying the Birmingham Assay Office said yesterday that they would be turning off the security alarm system, as part of their fight to retain 60 jobs threatened by redundancy.

There has been a reduction of 40 per cent in goods requiring hallmarking since the sharp rise in gold and silver prices last month.

West Midlands police are to increase vigilance on the building in Newhall Street, Birmingham, in which more than 9,500,000 gold and silver articles, are hallmarked each

**Police chief reserves comment on mass pickets**

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr James Brownlow, the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, yesterday refused to comment on the picketing on Thursday outside the Hadfields steel plant in Sheffield, or on whether the law was sufficient to deal with mass pickets.

In a statement he said that the proposed changes in working practices were vital if BL was to become competitive. The management had made six concessions, including offers to set up joint working parties to consider changes in the proposed incentive scheme and to study methods of improving productivity.

The pay deal should have become operative from November 1 and the delay was resulting in the accumulation of substantial amounts of back pay, Mr Armstrong said. In the case of men it was approaching £200.

The unions' reluctance to call a strike after three months of negotiations, during which the company has not made a single concession of one side or another, but to serve impartially society itself."

Assuring the people's right to work was an integral part of that responsibility. "In the steel dispute, here in Sheffield as elsewhere, the police have been able to assure those concerned, both workpeople and management, that those who wished to go about their business could do so", he said.

The chief constable has

been aware also that the postponed strike at Longbridge to secure the reinstatement of Mr Derek Robinson, the dismissed shop steward, will almost certainly be called on Monday when the engineering union's Birmingham west district committee meets.

**Rules for the ferry price battle**

By Robin Young  
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Combatants in the ferry price war are meeting to agreed ground rules that will stop their skirmishes upsetting the travel trade.

At the instigation of the shipping committee of the Association of British Travel Agents three companies operating the short sea routes to France are meeting to discuss presenting their special offers and tariff revisions in common format so that travel agents can understand them readily.

"It is being looked upon as a matter of urgency," Mr Alastair Power, chairman of the shipping committee, said yesterday. "This will sort out much of the confusion that has arisen about ferry fares."

Sealink announced on Thursday that its monthly bargain offer for March would be a £40, 10-day return ticket to the continent for a car and up to four adults.

It also said that its February offer (£20 return for car and two adults) had increased traffic in its first weeks by half over February last year.

Arresting hundreds of pickets, even if the police had cell space, would almost certainly provoke trouble with which they could not cope.

With notable exceptions, the attitude of most constables was good-humoured, and one quoted the words of a senior officer briefing them. "We are here to win hearts and minds", he had said. "We are not here for confrontation."

Arrests had been made, but

nothing had been done except contain the crowd. Vulcan Road is long, narrow, high-walled and with no open spaces near by. It leads off the main Sheffield to Rotherham road, 200 yards from the city's main access to the M1.

To push the pickets farther back would have meant blocking the main road, risking injuries from passing traffic, and risking public order to a greater extent than containing the activity largely within Vulcan Road.

Police said they were not making any special plans for next week, when a big contingent of Kent miners is expected to bolster the picket line. "Our plans are well advanced after our recent experiences."

**'Challenge to resolve differences without violence'****Minister condemns flying pickets**

By Our Political Reporter

Visiting the heart of the worst scenes of picketing during the steel dispute, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said in Sheffield last night: "The steel dispute is a challenge to all of us in our society to resolve our differences without violence".

His special concern as Home Secretary was to see that in the difficult situations the criminal law was upheld and the Queen's peace preserved, he said at a dinner of the Sheffield Conservative Association.

"Here in Sheffield the efforts of the police deserve the highest praise", he said. "They have, in the face of severe difficulties, preserved the right to work of those who wished to do so. They have also shown that they are not simply there to serve the interests of one side or another, but to serve impartially society itself."

There are no argument that the scenes on Thursday were intimidating, although all but 14 of the day shift at the East Hecla works eventually got to work through large numbers of people picketing that in some cases by climbing walls.

For most of the early morning the roads were blocked by hundreds of pickets even though a couple of dozen employees braved the chancing, heaving crowds to walk through to the main gate.

An elderly worker who walked the 200 yards down Vulcan Road to the gate, to boos, catcalls and cries of "scab", said as he arrived that it was "the loneliest walk of my life."

But despite the numbers, there was no serious violence. All the 22 arrested were charged with threatening behaviour rather than more serious charges such as assaulting the police, as wedges of constables forced pickets back on the pavement. Even then, 250 pickets remained at the top of the access road to the works.

Poole said yesterday a lorry was stoned outside the steel works and two people were hurt as the lorry moved away down a road near the plant.

Poole said the driver, who comes from Rugeley, in Staffordshire, is to appear in court at Sheerness on March 14.

It was the fifth arrest in connection with incidents outside the private plant, which employs 800.

Poole said they were not making any special plans for next week, when a big contingent of Kent miners is expected to bolster the picket line. "Our plans are well advanced after our recent experiences."

**North-east fears cuts by BBC**

Local authority leaders in the North east are seeking a meeting with Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, to discuss the threat of cuts to the BBC's regional services.

The BBC has sold to 18 countries its television series of the complete works of Shakespeare. They include Japan, Poland, Hungary, Kenya, Portugal, West Germany, Canada, France and Australia.

He extended bail for Detective Chief Inspector Colin Hayling, aged 39, head of CID for Y division, covering the Enfield and Tottenham area, in north London. Mr Hayling, of Lambourne

**Port of London standstill as dockers' strike spreads**

By David Featon  
Labour Reporter

The Port of London was at a standstill last night after the strike by 1,000 dockers spread from the three enclosed docks to the riverside wharves, where a further 1,000 men did not report for work.

The riverside men, who work on wharves between Brentford and Gravesend, accepted on Thursday a 17 per cent pay deal to run from the beginning of the year and voted to strike in support of their colleagues in the enclosed docks.

Yesterday there were only two vessels in the enclosed docks waiting to be loaded with exports, instead of 20 vessels that could normally be expected.

The strike has been called by the National Amalgamated Seafarers' and Dockers' Union (NASDU) over the employers' 12 per cent pay offer to the union's claim for 30 per cent.

Vessels that would normally use the London docks are being diverted by their owners either to other British ports or to the Continent.

**Union postpones official water strike decision**

By Our Labour Reporter

The General and Municipal Workers' Union yesterday postponed a decision on making official the threatened strike by water and sewerage workers in the Enclosed Docks Joint Industrial Committee, the main docks holder, Larry Holmes.

Mr Ali spoke hesitantly on his recent tour to persuade African nations to boycott the Moscow Olympics. He agreed that he probably had not changed anyone's mind.

His appeal was to anyone who believed in freedom, especially freedom of religion. "I will travel the world for America," he announced, and added: "I might become the first black President of the United States by 1988."

Mr Ali, aged 38, who still looks fit and strong enough to be taken seriously when he

made it absolutely clear that the assurance still stands. It is not for any failure of determination or effort on the part of the police that events at Hadfields have taken on their present turn."

Without directly referring to the appearance on the picket line of Yorkshire miners, Mr Whitelaw said: "At the same time, the scenes we have witnessed in this city are not what peaceful picketing is about. We have seen large numbers of people coming in from outside the area, indeed, from outside the steel industry, who have no trade with the firm but are intent on turning the picket line into a mass demonstration."

The purpose of picketing at an industrial dispute was peacefully to persuade. "Can it really be claimed that this has been taking place here in itself?" he asked.

The steel strike was described as a Greek tragedy by Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in a speech to the Mid-Sussex Conservative Association at Worth Abbey.

The disasters could be seen everywhere, he said. The financial losses to the workers had added to a formidable total, and "does anyone suppose that it will be business as usual once the Government's plan to cut supplementary benefits to strikers' families is known?"

The steelworkers are unlikely to mount their new offensive on Monday. The South Yorkshire Association of Trades Councils has called for a 24-hour stoppage in South Yorkshire as part of the TUC's campaign against the Government's economic policies.

The steelworkers will prob-

**Mass pickets switch to other companies**

From a Staff Reporter

Steel pickets from South Yorkshire plan to switch their support for the strike from several groups, including engineers, white-collar town hall workers, miners and members of the National Union of Public Employees.

Mr Thorne said: "We are staying in Sheffield to support that demonstration. Unions officials are expecting widespread support for the strike from several groups, including engineers, white-collar town hall workers, miners and members of the National Union of Public Employees."

Mr Thorne said: "We are organizing now. We hope to get several hundred pickets mobilized from Tuesday onwards. He said the striking steelworkers had been "refreshed" by the closure of Hardfields. "Like any warfare, a victory is something to be appreciated. Our objective right from the beginning has been to show all engineering industry down in this country."

The strike committee, which yesterday was still jubilant about its success in shutting down Hadfields, had learnt lessons from Thursday's picketing, he said. The main gate was blocked from 5 am by 1,200 pickets, but two few arrived two hours later, at other gates to stop most of the workforce from entering.

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The steelworkers will prob-

**8,000 haulage drivers laid off by strike**

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Between 8,000 and 10,000 haulage drivers have been laid off because of the steel strike, now in its seventh week. The total will mount higher unless there is an early settlement.

Although industry generally

has managed to maintain production by living off stocks, which are higher than normal, the fear is that short-time working will spread and layoffs will increase towards the end of this month. A settlement is not expected until early next month.

The strike has already had

an impact on oil company forecasts for oil consumption this year and large oil companies have begun to modify their earlier forecasts for the full year.

Last night the Road Haulage Association, which two weeks ago estimated that 5,000 drivers

had been laid off, said that it now expects consumption to be down by 5 per cent on those levels.

If the strike continues for another three weeks it would expect consumption to be down by 6 per cent over the year.

The company's original forecast

had been based on a reduced level of deliveries to the Central Electricity Generating Board, the mild winter and price pressure. But the BSC strike

and its effect on other sectors of manufacturing industry has prompted further revision.

The strike has led to the oil

industry revising its forward

forecasts for oil consumption

because of the effect of the halt in steel production.

Esso, which before the strike

had been forecasting a 4 per

cent drop in consumption this year compared with last year's total, has told the Department of

Energy that it now expects

consumption to be down by 5 per cent on those levels.

If the strike continues for

another three weeks it would

expect consumption to be down by 6 per cent over the year.

The private sector companies,

## HOME NEWS

## Ministry of Defence investigating whether wartime explosives lie on Shetland oil terminal seabed

From Ronald Faux

Lerwick:

The Ministry of Defence is investigating reports that wartime explosives may be lying in Sullom Voe, Shetland, which is being developed as the largest oil terminal in Europe.

The waters of the Voe, ideally sheltered for loading oil tankers, were a base for RAF flying boats on anti-submarine operations during the war. The base was a target for German bombers and was defended against air and sea attack.

When the oil terminal was being built detailed surveys were made of the tanker lanes and the terminal area around Calbeck Ness, but it is understood those surveys showed only the contours of the sea bed and the presence of obstructions. They did not disclose the nature of any obstruction or what might be buried in the silt that

covers most of Sullom Voe's sea bed.

An airman who survived when his Saunders Roe London flying-boat caught fire at its moorings early in the war and sank has written to BP, the oil terminal operators, pointing out that when the aircraft went down it was armed with torpedos bombs.

There are other reports of aircraft crashing into the Voe, so there is a possibility that other explosive devices may be on the sea bed.

The letter from the airman, who lives in Kidderminster, has been sent to the Ministry of Defence, which is checking its records to find out how many aircraft were lost in Sullom Voe and whether any explosive armaments were lost or dumped there during the war.

A ministry official said yesterday that the case was being taken up by the air historical branch, which held the station

records of RAF Sullom Voe. They would check the details of any incidents or attacks on the base.

An Admiralty chart has been sent to the survivor asking him to mark the spot where his aircraft sank, and the port authorities are studying photographs taken by a German reconnaissance aircraft showing where the flying boats were anchored.

"We first want to establish whether there are any reports of explosives being sunk for whatever reason, and if so, where they are. Then we can decide on further action," an official said.

The possibility of unexploded weapons lying on the sea bed near or in Sullom Voe is clearly alarming. The terminal will have a peak flow of 1,000 tankers and some 60 million tons of oil moving through it each year. There will also be a terminal for liquid petroleum gas tankers.

## Poison test on four dead whale

By Frances Gibb

A fourth dead whale has been washed up on a south coast beach and is suspected of having been poisoned by chemicals from the sunken Greek freighter, Aeolian Sky.

It was found at Southsea, Hampshire, where several others from the ship have been washed up. Tests are being carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on three other whales washed up earlier on Isle of Wight and Hampshire beaches, to determine the cause of death.

Meanwhile fears are growing about the extent of danger to the public as more canisters are swept ashore. Seventy-five were found on Isle of Wight beaches yesterday, making more than 1,000 so far, a dozen of which contain arsenic trichloride, which gives off lethal fumes if exposed to the air.

The Government's marine pollution department has calculated that if a member of the public was windward of a broken canister containing arsenic trichloride, and the air was dry, he would be at risk within half a mile.

But a Department of Trade official said yesterday that that would be the case only if the air was completely dry and still, which is rare. "In usual conditions, with a wind, the area of risk would be 100 yards."

Since the Aeolian Sky sank 12 miles east of Portland Bill last November, several people have been taken to hospital suffering from fumes from a punctured canister.

Government officials say it is not possible to contain any of the remaining cargo with nets because of hazardous diving conditions. The only other solution would be to blow up the ship.

## Windscale man affected by radioactivity

By Nicholas Hirst

Energy Correspondent

A worker at the Windscale nuclear fuel reprocessing plant may have incurred more radioactivity than is permitted by government safety levels. British Nuclear Fuels Ltd (BNFL), the state-owned group which operates the plant, said that the worker was carrying out routine maintenance on the effluent treatment plant, which removes low level radioactivity from nuclear waste.

A monitoring check by the health physics team which is present during maintenance showed that the man had apparently inhaled more than normal last week.

He is in no danger, but has been taken off work involving radioactive materials until further checks are carried out. Of 15 similar instances reported last year, only one worker did turn out to have received an excessive dose.

Normal safety procedures were being followed when the worker was affected this week, with safety suits and breathing apparatus being worn. In such cases, however, an internal inquiry is instituted and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate and union representatives are told.

The Inspectorate is to report within the next few weeks on a leak from an underground silo at Windscale, which has caused BNFL considerable embarrassment.

## Correction

The West German Ambassador, shown in a photograph yesterday, was accompanied by Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, met by Mr K. W. H. de Boulay.

**Youngest heart transplant patient doing well**

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Mr Ewan McPhee, aged 23, Britain's youngest heart transplant patient, was doing well at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, yesterday and breathing without a respirator.

The four-hour operation, which started at midnight, was performed by a team of 14, led by Mr Terence English, who had carried out two successful heart transplants at Papworth in the last six months.

Mr McPhee, a building worker from Inverness, had just over a fortnight.

Leading article, page 13

been flown with his wife and a doctor to the RAF station at Wyton on Thursday evening.

He has had three severe heart attacks and visited Papworth three times for tests.

The new series of British heart transplants began in January last year. The first patient at Papworth, Mr Charles McHugh, aged 44, died after 17 days. But the five succeeding operations have been successful. Yesterday's operation was the third heart transplant in just over a fortnight.

Thomas McMahon, of co Monaghan, was jailed for life for the Moatbatten killing. Both men were later cleared of IRA membership charges.

The court's three judges heard that the abandoned murder conspiracy was hatched by a group of high-ranking UDA men, a woman's hut at Rathcormac, near Dublin.

Cardinal O'Fiaich has asked



Photograph by Brian Harris

Aconites blooming in front of the church bring a touch of spring to Thaxted, Essex.

## Decision on new battle tank later this year

By Our Defence Correspondent

Britain will take the plans of its Nato partners into account before making a decision later this year on whether to proceed with full development of a new main battle tank for the Army.

That was promised yesterday by Mr Barney Hayhoe, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army, after the recent announcement that France and West Germany are to collaborate in building a new tank.

An official at Birmingham University said yesterday: "We are acknowledged as the world leaders in X-ray astronomy."

**Vatican appointment for BBC broadcaster**

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

Father Agnello Andrew, the doyen of religious broadcasting in Britain, was yesterday appointed by the Vatican as the acting head of its press and broadcasting relations.

He is to become a bishop, vice-president of the Pontifical Commission in Social Communication and will be the senior British member of the Roman Curia.

Father Andrew is well known for countless BBC television commentaries on Roman Catholic ceremonies, including papal funerals and installations.

He is director of the Catholic Radio and Television Centre at Hinchinbrooke, Middlesex, where for 21 years he has trained about 5,000 clerics and laymen in Britain and overseas in broadcasting.

Father Andrew is 71 and a Franciscan. Formerly assistant head of religious broadcasting

at the BBC, he has since been president of the International Catholic Association for Radio and Television.

**Youngest heart transplant patient doing well**

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Health Services Correspondent

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The court's three judges heard that the abandoned murder conspiracy was hatched by a group of high-ranking UDA men, a woman's hut at Rathcormac, near Dublin.

Cardinal O'Fiaich has asked

Mr Whitelaw to review the police files so that Mr Conlon's innocence may be established posthumously.

"It is understandable that

## Two UDA men jailed for conspiracy to murder

Two members of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defence Association were jailed in Dublin yesterday for plotting to kill a man cleared in the Mountbatten murder trial last year.

Albert Taylor, sentenced to seven years, and Thomas Mullan, given five years, called off their plan when coincidentally Provisional IRA bombing created extra police activity around the Irish border for the nights scheduled for the killing.

They booked into a hotel at Carrick-on-Shannon, near Ballinasloe, and pretended to be on a fishing holiday. Mr Taylor and Mr Mullan saw their UDA colleagues and all went as planned until the IRA bomb exploded a few miles away.

Sporting unusual police movement, the two Belfast-based gunmen headed off up a side road in an attempt to get back into Northern Ireland, but were stopped by a police car.

Primate's plea: Cardinal O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, has asked Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to review the case of Giuseppe Conlon, who died in a London hospital last month.

Mr Conlon was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1976 for possessing explosives at the home of his brother-in-law in north London. He claimed that he had been wrongly convicted.

Cardinal O'Fiaich has asked

Mr Whitelaw to review the police files so that Mr Conlon's innocence may be established posthumously.

"It is understandable that

## Clergy call for end to factory farming

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

Factory farming was condemned yesterday by a group led by the Very Rev Dr Edward Carpenter, Dean of Westminster. The group of 12, all of whom were said to be the Dean to share certain deep Christian convictions, also called for an end to animal experiments in research on cosmetics and tobacco.

The group includes the Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, and the Rev Peter Beeson, Canon of Westminster and treasurer at Westminster Abbey. It decided that although human influence over animals was unavoidable, it should not be exerted for frivolous reasons or without concern for the welfare of animals.

"This has arisen out of a very deep moral concern," Dr Carpenter said at a reception in London. "Animals are almost sitting targets in some areas of human endeavour."

The group had reached its conclusions in the light of our stewardship of God's universe and having to render up an account of how we exercise that stewardship."

The group said in its report that hen batteries, veal crates and sow stalls were all unacceptable. "We now have around 45 million laying hens kept in crowded battery cages unable to spread even one wing," it said.

"We have around half a million sows kept in narrow stalls in which they are unable to turn round, and some tens of thousands of young calves destined for the white veal market kept in slatted-floor crates."

Such calves were unable to turn round, unable to lie down freely or even freely to groom themselves.

The group believed that farming should not be a purely industrial process divorced from the land. It did not condemn farms on which animals and birds were kept in buildings but allowed to move freely.

The report is an unusually weighty contribution to the often angry debate about the use of animals in factory farms and laboratories. Mr David Coffey, a veterinarian and a member of the group, said that the report was aimed at legislators in the hope that animals would be given more protection from abuse by humans.

*Animals & Ethics* (Watkins Publishing, Bridge Street, Dulverton, Somerset; £2).

## Docklands chief to get £12,000

By Nigel Brookes

Chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation

He added: "Whitton council chamber is where inquiries are always held in this area.

It is understood, however, that the coroner, amid mounting pressure, will decide on Monday whether to change the venue.

The family's solicitor, Mr Alan Kelly, complained yesterday about the "totally inadequate" venue chosen for the inquest by the Merseyside coroner, Mr Ronald Lloyd. The hearing is planned for a small council chamber at Whitton.

Mr John Corran, public relations officer for Knowsley council, which owns the offices at Whitton, said the council had offered the coroner larger premises for the inquest in Huyton. The coroner had rejected the offer.

**Policy switch to building smaller hospitals**

By Our Health Services Correspondent

A spokesman for the coroner said: "March 24 is the date tentatively set for the inquest. We have asked all parties concerned if they can appear on that day, but if they cannot, the date may have to be changed.

He added: "Whitton council chamber is where inquiries are always held in this area.

It is understood, however, that the coroner, amid mounting pressure, will decide on Monday whether to change the venue.

The coroner has been promised a new office at Whitton, which is due to open in April.

Mr John Jenkins, public health director of the Merseyside coroner, said: "I am grateful to the coroner for his offer, but I do not believe it is appropriate for me to accept it.

Mr Leslie Young, chairman of J. Bibby and Sons Ltd, the agricultural and industrial group, receives £9,000 a year as chairman of the Merseyside DUC.

There was some shaking of heads and shouts of "No" when Mr Jenkins gave six reasons for retaining Community Health Councils in the new National Health Service structure.

The meeting had been called to discuss the Government's document, *Patients First*, which among other things puts in question whether Community Health Councils (which cost about £1m a year) should be abolished.

There was, Mr Jenkins concluded, a balance to be struck.

## The Shah seeks lifting of ban on sale of stud

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Mr Jenkins said that the Government had an open mind on the issue. He was heard in silence when he listed six reasons for the retention of the "watchdogs" of patients' interests, which he said added up to a formidable case.

He asked MPs to consider carefully before putting on a time limit, which he said could be 12 weeks or less.

So the compromise proposed to the law would introduce a time limit of 12 weeks, but the upper limit of 18 weeks would remain.

The 12-week limit was agreed to by the House of Commons yesterday.

This was one of three motions carried after a general debate on the Olympic Games. Another motion called for an immediate ban on all sales of surplus commodities to Russia, and a third motion to make the sale of grain exports to the United States illegal.

No bulk flour was to be sold for the time being, but pre-packed butter would continue to be exported with a 70 per cent duty.

Debate on a subsequent amendment was adjourned.

The Import of Live Fish (England and Wales) Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned 3.3 pm.

## PARLIAMENT, February 15, 1980

## Big majority changes Bill's time limit for abortion to 24 weeks

By Hugh Clayton

House of Commons

By a majority of 103 votes, MPs amended Sir John Corrie's Abortion Bill to permit termination of pregnancy up to 24 weeks' duration instead of 20 weeks as the Bill proposed.

## WEST EUROPE

## Herr Schmidt advises Russians against trying to split West

From Michael Hornby  
Brussels, Feb 15

The Soviet Union was given a firm warning here today by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, that any attempt to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies over events in Afghanistan would fail.

Speaking after talks with Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, Herr Schmidt said that their governments had not yet taken a decision and were working for a common position of the nine EEC member-states. This would be one of the subjects discussed by EEC foreign ministers in Rome next Tuesday.

The Chancellor went on: "The Soviet Union must be made to understand that any attempt, by threats or by encroachments, to separate the United States from its European allies will be in vain and counter-productive."

The rules of peaceful coexistence had been violated by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and West Europe could not remain "an oasis of détente", when the conditions necessary for détente were not being observed elsewhere in the world, Herr Schmidt declared.

Ever since the Afghanistan crisis there had been constant close contact between the West German and American governments, Herr Schmidt said, adding that he regarded these consultations as being of the highest importance. "No one should imagine that we Germans can be parted from our American allies," the Chancellor asserted.

Observers here were struck by the West German leader's repeated and emphatic reference to the need for close cooperation with the Americans in determining the West's response to Afghanistan. His remarks were seen in part

as an attempt to counter the impression of disarray in Western ranks caused by the refusal of the French last week to go along with an American suggestion for a meeting in Bonn on February 20 of the Foreign ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the United States.

Asked about a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, both Herr Schmidt and Mr Martens said that their governments had not yet taken a decision and were working for a common position of the nine EEC member-states. This would be one of the subjects discussed by EEC foreign ministers in Rome next Tuesday.

Both leaders emphasized, however, that it was up to the Soviet Union to "restore the conditions in which the games can take place normally". Queried about recent reports of a Franco-West German agreement to delay the institutional development of the European Monetary System (EMS), Herr Schmidt confirmed that he saw no need "to be in too much hurry" but denied that there was any pact between himself and President Giscard d'Estaing.

The Chancellor said that to ensure the success of the second stage of the EMS, originally due to take effect in March 1981, it was important to proceed "carefully and not lightheartedly". He believed the second stage could be achieved in the course of 1981. The second stage of the EMS is supposed to cover among other things, the establishment of a European monetary fund and further development of the European currency unit (ECU) as a reserve asset.

Herr Schmidt appealed to the British, who at present are not members of the exchange rate mechanism, to play a full part.

## Spain puts alleged Soviet spy on Warsaw flight

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, Feb 15

The police escorted the manager for Spain of the Soviet airline Aeroflot on board an airplane bound for Warsaw today. He was at least the fifth Soviet official or diplomat to be expelled accused of spying in the three years since diplomatic relations were established between Spain and the Soviet Union.

The Spanish authorities reportedly caught Mr Oleg Suranov, the Aeroflot manager, red-handed with material of military interest. An appeal by Mr Yuri Dubinin, the Soviet Ambassador, to allow Mr Suranov to remain in the Soviet Embassy, until the flight to Moscow tomorrow was rejected.

Mr Suranov was held in a basement cell at the national police headquarters in Puerto del Sol until shortly before take-off of the first aircraft bound for Eastern Europe, which was a flight by the Polish airline LOT to Warsaw.

The Soviet embassy protested against what it called the "provocative measure" taken against Mr Suranov, and denied Spanish news media reports that several other Soviet citizens had been asked to leave Spain, without publicity, during recent months.

Sources said that Mr Suranov was arrested on Thursday, and that investigators linked him to an arms cache found in a Madrid flat.

The Foreign Ministry had no comment, except to point out that Mr Suranov was an employee of a foreign airline and did not have diplomatic status.

The last previous Soviet agent to be expelled from Spain, as far as is known, was Mr Yuri Pavlovich Popov, an executive of the joint Spanish-Soviet fisheries company, Intraimar. He was expelled in May, 1978.

In addition to Maitre Petit, several other French lawyers have been asked to assist Dr Waldheim in setting up the international commission. They are Maitres Nouri Abdala, Christian Bourguet, Francois Christian, and Bertrand Valette-Maire Bourguet, who is a member of the International Association of Democratic Jurists, said yesterday that they were looking into the procedural aspects of the possible extradition of the Shah. In this connexion, he has made several visits recently to Panama and Tehran.

Mr MacBride and Maitre Abdala are reported to have proposed to the Iranian Revolutionary Council the creation of a commission composed of non-governmental personalities, with the mandate of putting America "imperialism" on trial, rather than the formula of a United Nations commission of inquiry into the Shah's regime put forward by Dr Waldheim.

Maitre Petit declared categorically yesterday that a commission could only be set up under the aegis of the United Nations otherwise he would refuse to sit on it.

The hostages must be freed the moment the commission was set up or met, he told *Le Quotidien de Paris*. "In no event should they be entrusted to the Iranian authorities. They could come and testify before the commission."

Apart from the question of the American hostages, Mr Qutbzadeh is expected to discuss with M François-Poncet the serious economic situation which has arisen between the two countries following the annulment by the revolutionary government of contracts signed by the Shah's regime.

Herr Ernst Dötsch, the bar owner, said that as well as receiving anonymous threats to kill him and his family and to burn down his tavern, he had been told by some customers that they would cancel bookings for meetings and parties.

Political parties, trade unions and religious organizations had also protested.

One of the advertised purposes of the reunion was to help locate SS men missing since the Second World War Reuter.

## French Communists take positive view of the Pope

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Feb 15

"We take a positive view of John Paul II", M Maxime Gremetz, the secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee responsible for relations with Christian movements, and a member of the European Assembly, declared to Agence France-Presse.

He admitted that some of the Pope's doctrinal positions "seem a little conservative", notably in matters of contraception and sexuality. "But that is a matter for Christians. What interests us are his actions in the international field."

The Pope's visit to Poland showed that he accepted "the reality of the socialist world. He said to the Christian masses: you must contribute to the construction of this society, to the welfare and development of the Polish nation."

The Pope's battle for disarmament, for a more just economic order, for the rights of man, was another subject of satisfaction for French Communists. "His definition coincides with ours: not only freedom of expression, but the right to homes, work, culture, and so on", M Gremetz said.

This gave French Communists the possibility of conducting common actions with Christians. M Gremetz men-

## OVERSEAS

## Commission on Shah likely to sit in Paris

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Feb 15

Paris, with New York, has become the centre of behind-the-scenes negotiations on the issues of creating an international commission of inquiry into the behaviour of the Shah and of the release of the pre-war hostages held in the American Embassy in Tehran.

The question of the hostages will be raised by M Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister, in his talks with Mr Saeed Qutbzadeh, his Iranian opposite number, who arrived in Paris from Rome this afternoon. The commission probably will sit in Paris and according to informed sources, it will include representatives of Algeria, Syria, Venezuela and Bangladesh, as well as Mr Sean MacBride, the former Irish Foreign Minister, and Maitre Louis Edmond Pettit, a French law and human rights specialist.

The French Government supported the resolution to give

United Nations Security Council resolution 242, which would

recognize the Palestinian right

to self-determination. According to reports, the move is

seen by the British Government

as a fallback position in the

event of the peace process col-

lapsing over disagreement on

the issue of Palestinian auto-

nomy. It is suggested that it could

be combined with some new

form of international confer-

ence on the Middle East which

would bring in other Arab

countries.

Questioned about the recent

agreement to delay the

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European Monetary System (EMS),

Herr Schmidt confirmed that he saw no need "to be in too much hurry" but denied that there was any pact

between himself and President Giscard d'Estaing.

The Chancellor said that to

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## OVERSEAS

# Newspaper attack may herald charges against Dr Sakharov

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, Feb 15

A vitriolic attack on Dr Andrei Sakharov, the exiled dissident leader, today accused him of supporting Nazi ideas, engaging in black market dealings, trying to subvert communism, system and betraying Soviet nuclear secrets.

The attack, published in the paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, is the most wide-ranging and detailed attempt yet to blacken the character and motives of a man the paper described as "pathologically inhumane".

Accusing him of knowingly collaborating with the enemies of the Soviet Union, the half-page denunciation could well be a prelude to formal criminal charges against the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

"A spiritual renegade and provocateur, Sakharov has long since put himself into all his subversive actions into the position of a traitor to his people and state," the paper said. It added ominously: "There is no doubt that if Sakharov were an American citizen and engaged in such activities he would inevitably be thrown behind bars."

The attack traced his career as a scientist and dissident, pouring scorn on his well-to-do kind of "super scientist". This was untrue and surprised those who had worked with him.

Sakharov came to believe that he alone was entrusted with decisions on nuclear development, and he called for a world government led by a militant technocrats, the paper said. This call in his manifesto *Reflections on progress, peaceful coexistence, and intellectual freedom* in 1968 "smelled of authoritarianism and fascism". In it Sakharov saw for himself a place as a ruler of the world, the paper said.

*Komsomolskaya Pravda* said the manifesto, widely published in the West, contained all the "demagogical ideas and slanderous inventions" which later formed the basis of his provocative human rights campaign.

This campaign, the paper went on, was used by the West to interfere in Soviet internal affairs. Dr Sakharov became a pawn in the hands of the country's most bitter enemies.

He started "criminal contacts" with foreigners in Moscow in 1973, giving anti-Soviet interviews to everyone and anyone. Western intelligence

quickly tried to extract from him state secrets that had nothing to do with human rights.

The article accused Dr Sakharov of using his Nobel Prize money in 1975 for creating an anti-Soviet movement. It said in 1977 Americans began bringing him articles such as jeans, tights and ballpoint pens which he could sell on the black market to raise money. In return he smuggled out anti-Soviet writings.

This suggestion that the dissident leader engaged in illegal currency operations is the same as the charges made against Alexander Dubcek and other dissidents tried in 1978. The paper today compared Dr Sakharov to a "man attracting criminals and anti-social elements."

The more serious charge of treason, already made against Dr Sakharov in earlier press attacks and denied by the scientist in statements recently brought back from his exile in Gorky by his wife, were repeated in greater detail by *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and included charges calculated to anger the ordinary patriotic Russian.

The paper said Dr Sakharov was constantly urging the capitalist world to attack the Soviet Union and had called on the United States to build up its military forces to three times the strength of the Soviet forces.

Sakharov demands the total rejection of what the great October revolution gave our country. With the West's help he is trying to turn back the clock to before 1917. He thought it was still possible to accomplish what international imperialism could not do during the civil war and the armed intervention against young Soviet Russia."

The article accused Dr Sakharov of defiling the Soviet struggle against fascism in the war. "He cynically stated he is a class ally of those who killed Soviet people. Yes—an ally of killers." He defended Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, knowing that Hess helped create the Nazi system.

It was no coincidence that Dr Sakharov had begged the Americans not to return the Soviet hijackers who had killed an air stewardess or that he had defended those who had put a bomb in the Moscow underground. "His humanism is not simply false. It is pathologically inhumane", the paper said.

The article, said to be a reply to requests from some Moscow students for more information about Dr Sakharov, concluded that the measures taken against him were aimed at curbing his subversive activities.



Afghan rebels' hideout near Chigha Sarai, capital of Konar province.

## Soviet query to Oslo on war games

From Our Own Correspondent

Strasbourg, Feb 15

The Soviet leadership has given Norway a veiled warning that any buildup of Nato forces in Scandinavia would be regarded as the continued exile of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident leader.

Commenting on the Nato exercises planned for Norway next month, Tocstad said last night that Nato was trying to ingratiate its northern strategy and Norway had been assigned a particular role in this "militarist fust".

The newspaper said Northern Europe knew well that the Soviet Union had always strived to see that a calm, peaceful situation should continue to prevail there in the future".

In a clear reference to the delicate position of Finland, which is the first to feel Soviet pressure if the Russians see any moves in Norway or neutral Sweden for closer military links with Nato, the newspaper said that the Soviet Union backs the peaceable efforts of North European countries aimed at protecting the region from Cold War trends, at consolidating the political order of good neighbourliness".

Increased Nato military preparations in Northern Europe and the drawing of the countries there into the Pentagon's global strategy ran counter to these interests and did not consolidate a climate of trust, Tocstad added.

The group was said to be an offshoot of another extremist organization known as Marxist-Leninist People's Power. It consisted of eight women and three men, including four Greek-Cypriots. Two were arrested in Saloniaka and one was said to be still at large.

The group were detained for questioning in connexion with an investigation into the assassination of a senior police officer and his driver in Athens last month. Popular Front Action had circulated a manifesto defending the killing.

## Athens arrests in alleged plot against US Embassy

From Mario Modiano

Athens, Feb 15

The Athens security police announced today the arrest of 10 members of an extremist organization called Popular Front Action which allegedly had plans to blow up the American Embassy in Athens and the ambassador's residence.

Four of the prisoners, the police said, had received training in the handling of arms and explosives and in terrorist technique in Lebanon. The group was said to be closely associated to one Palestinian and one Greek-Cypriot organization.

The house of Mr Constantine Zyrinis, aged 37, and described as leader of the group, was searched. The security police said they had found plans of the city of Athens with potential targets marked out, as well

as detailed drawings of the United States Embassy and the American Ambassador's residence. Photographs were found showing Mr Zyrinis and his French companion, Mme Isabel Bertrand, who was also arrested, while allegedly training in a Middle Eastern terrorist camp.

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## Bolivian leader names new Cabinet

La Paz, Feb 15.—President Lidia Gueiler of Bolivia announced her new Cabinet to Parliament last night and reaffirmed her determination to hold "totally free and honest" general elections.

Both the right-wing and the Marxist opposition said that a few names had been changed but the new Government held to the political line of the former president Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro, who was called "The King without a Crown" and deposed in 1964.

The Cabinet list includes:

- Foreign Minister: Julio Carreño.
- Nationalist Revolutionary Movement: Jorge Serrán.
- Health: Mario Vizcarra.
- Ministry of Justice: Antonio Arnes.
- Planning: Jorge Arellano.
- Democrat Party: Pedro Cerdas.
- Education: Carlos Carrasco.
- Transport: Hugo Chávez.
- Natural Resources: Juan Carlos Eguiguren.
- Health: Alvaro Diaz de Salas.
- Health: René Higueras.
- Ministry of Finance: Comisión Popular.
- Agencies: Mario Vizcarra.
- Health: Alvaro Diaz de Salas.
- Health: René Higueras.
- Ministry of Finance: Comisión Popular.
- Agencies: France-Presse.

## Liberians seize members of opposition party

Monrovia, Feb 15.—Eight members of the newly legalized Liberian opposition have been arrested and accused of treason, according to the leader of the party. Government sources confirmed that arrests were made.

M. Gabriel Bacchus Matthews told a press conference yesterday that the supporters of his Progressive People's Party (PPP) were detained last week in Nimba county, 175 miles north-east of Monrovia near the Guinea border, an area regarded as a PPP stronghold.

His supporters were accused of distributing party newspapers and membership cards and of having sold villagers not to pay their hut taxes. Mr Matthews said that his taxes were not being collected at present.

The Government sources denied that supporters had been arrested for having distributed materials from the socialist-leaning PPP, —Agence France-Presse.

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, Feb 15

Amid confusion and signs of international dissension tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees cut off from food supplies are moving along the Thai border in search of food at other distribution points.

Estimates of numbers on the move north of Aranya Prathet, 170 miles east of Bangkok, vary sharply. Thai and international officials on the border estimate them at 40,000, but a spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Bangkok said the number was nearer 250,000.

A Thai Supreme Command

spokesman in Bangkok said that experts say there are fewer than 100,000. Aid agencies are supplying food for 50,000 while camp leaders put the number at 60,000 and food is supplied for that number.

At Nong Samet the leaders claim to have 115,000 people while international estimates put the number at 60,000 and food is supplied for that number.

A refugee official said numbers were often inflated by new arrivals registering larger families than they really had in the hope of receiving more food.

Food to the Nong Chan en-

## Law Report February 15 1980

## Scope of Anton Piller orders is restricted

Rank Film Distributors Ltd and Others v Video Information Centre and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman

Where the court is asked, in an action for infringement of copyright, to make an order requiring the defendant to be served with the writ—requiring immediate seizure of infringing copies, it should not make any order requiring immediate answers to questions or disclosure of documents which would plainly put the proposed defendant in danger of self-incrimination.

The Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls dissenting, allowed an appeal by the defendants. Video Information Centre and Others sought to quash an order of Mr Justice Whitford to vary orders made by Mr Justice Walton requiring them to allow representatives of the plaintiffs, Rank Film Distributors Ltd and five other companies, to enter the defendants' premises and seize infringing copies of the plaintiffs' films. The court allowed the application for the writ, but rejected the application for disclosure of documents.

Although Mr Nicholls said that the exceptions disclosed no recognisable principle, His Lordship thought they did. They showed that the courts—which granted the privilege against self-incrimination in certain circumstances—had intervened in the abuse of it. When a defendant was ordered to answer interrogatories or to disclose documents, the court would allow him the benefit of the privilege against self-incrimination when it was used for his defence, but not when it was used to give him evidence against him in a criminal court.

The court held that the defendant should be given the benefit of the privilege, not the plaintiff, so that he could not be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal trial.

The court held that the plaintiff could not operate in many cases, so it was argued, largely to frustrate the copyright owner's effective remedy.

It was argued that Parliament could not have intended that privilege from giving discovery in a copyright action should be available to an infringer, so that he could not be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal trial.

Section 31 of the Theft Act 1968, which makes it a statutory offence to infringe the privilege against self-incrimination in cases of offences under the Act. Where a defendant feared that he might be charged, not with an offence under the Theft Act, but with conspiracy to defraud the plaintiff, he could not be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal trial.

The court held that the plaintiff could not be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal trial, so that he could not be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal trial.

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# Saturday Review

# Death, dope and delirium

by  
Gita Mehta

A French girl lives under a tree in a jungle behind Delhi University. She has been there nearly seven years. In that time she has borne two children to an Indian holy man. Now the holy man is dead. Her son, first fruit of union with an Indian ascetic, is dead. She has been charged with murdering them, and has denied the charges not in French but in the flawless Hindustani she has learned during her sojourn in the jungle. The university students are not aware of her presence. The villagers are, but some think she is an incarnation of the Goddess. Others think she is a witch. Or insane.

"I took a vow with my guru that I would remain here seven years. In two months my time will be up. What a silly year it has been. When I first saw the Teacher I couldn't believe my eyes. He was sitting under a tree, a fat oily man listening to a transistor radio. All his disciples sat at his feet adoring him. I thought, what are they doing? This man is a *halwa*, a sweetmeat vendor!"

It was spring in the jungle. All the trees were in leaf. The French girl's blonde-haired, dark-skinned daughter skipped from rock to rock over the small stream that ran by the side of the thorn tree, the only home she had ever known.

Her mother, wrapped in a thin cotton sari, squatted by the stream and washed clothes like a village woman, picking the wet things up and striking them hard against the rocks to loosen the dirt.

"Now he's dead. And for months the police believed I had killed him. My guru! My own son! But I'm not scared of the police. I've seen enough of them in my life. It's because of them that I am in India today."

The child was shrieking at the trees, drowning her mother's voice. After each shriek she paused at though expecting a reply from the jungle. She danced toward her mother, explaining over her shoulder.

"I'm calling the peacocks. If they are nearby they'll come to me. I'm their friend."

Her mother put a hand on the child's shoulder and levered herself to a standing position.

"The guru had prepared me to face this trouble. When our son was born he warned me, 'This child is mine. He must come with me when I leave my body, so we may work together in our next incarnation.' I wept but the guru consoled me, 'I will give you a daughter to comfort you when we are gone. You will need comfort when the world accuses you of killing us.' See where he died. Under this tree."

The French girl walked over to the thorn tree. Her child skipped along barefoot behind her as the soapuds disappeared in a white slime behind the rocks at the bottom of the clearing.

"This is all that is left of the Master. This trishul and this child. Oh yes and this green cloth on which we concealed our children and on which he died. Would you say these are worth the lives of the two people you love most in this or any other world?"

She sat down on the green cloth and folded her hands in respect to the trishul, the ascetic's iron trident, driven into the ground in front of the tree.

"But will the police believe you? Never! They say you are a foreigner, living in the jungle. You must be the murderer. If you are not, prove it."

"What can I prove? The Master lay down one night, closed his eyes, and never opened them again. As he took his last breath, my son, hardly a year old, sat up, folded his hands to his father's trident, and fell back dead. I screamed and fainted, my daughter in my arms. The next day the police came. They sat around this tree day and night for three weeks. Jealous disciples had told them I had poisoned the Master."

"I was destroyed with grief and the fever, and my daughter, a two-month-old baby feeding at my breast, whether I was conscious or unconscious."

"Sometimes a kind village made me drink some water or some cool soup. Otherwise I too would have died. Finally, the police decided that I could be innocent. So they went away."

"What a tamasha, hey, Haran? When they thought I was a murderer?"

The French girl laughed and waved at a large muscular young Indian who had suddenly appeared at the far end of the clearing. The Indian's hair fell to his shoulders and his beard to



his chest. He wore a red quilted vest over his naked shoulders and an amulet against the evil eye on a black string around his neck. He nodded absently at the French girl and disappeared behind a tree. When he reappeared he had changed his faded Levi's for a green-and-yellow striped sari.

"All began with my mother in France. She was a vrai bourgeois, always worried about the neighbours. She cared more about them than about me, so I ran away. I got a job as a grooms in a rich man's stable. One night he tried to seduce me. But I'm not that kind of girl. I ran away again. He told my mother and Interpol that I had stolen a lot of money from him, with a gun. I ran all the way to Turkey. There I met some people in a tea stall who were leaving for India.

"Well, they managed to get me a visa, and I thought India is a big country, even Interpol won't find me here."

The Indian was sitting cross-legged on the ground. In front of him was a cotton bandana on which were placed several pouches. He was transferring small paper packets from one pouch to the other. Each time he moved a packet there was a roll of powerful muscles from his neck to his wrists.

"Eighty per cent of the illegal passport trade between French citizens in Asia takes place in travel documents is not limited to the French. It is a going business for papers from most Western countries, whose Consular Corps distractingly watch illegal passports being flung all over the subcontinent like confetti at a masked ball. The elegant diplomats find less and less of their working day is spent in exchanging *bon mots* and booboo with one another, and more and more of it goes in protecting themselves from this constantly expanding underworld."

"Once I got to India I left the Europeans, because they only talked of drugs. But some spoke of gurus. They say in India the holy men are to be found in the mountains. I put all my belongings in a bag and set off for the mountains to find a guru. I had no money, but I was fed at the temples and slept in the fields."

"One consul had smiled grimly at me across the four feet that separated his desk from my chair, four feet of no-man's-land, a moment to the changing world. He had joined the diplomatic service to live a life as formal and as tightly ordained as the Court at Versailles, and found himself reduced to creating enough physical space to avoid contracting the diseases and the body lice of his fellow citizens."

"It is an evil world today, Madame. Last week a young couple came in here. They were sitting exactly where you sit now. They were very excited."

"And what will they do with the cash? Buy drugs. Some to use, some to sell in other unfortunate places like themselves."

"We have told your government, all of us from the Embassies, so many times. Your government shrugs. The officials say these are our citizens, we must look after them."

"Have the body burnt", I advised. "This money will pay for it."

"They were very happy. They took the bundle, their new papers, my money, and they were away shouting 'Vive La France!' Even to the Indian watchman."

"The next morning I received a telephone call from the crematorium. They asked, 'Are you the French Consul?'

"'Oui. Yes, it is me,' I said. 'They said to me, 'There is a body of a dead child lying in front of our gates. What shall we do? We are French. A few talent scouts from the ashram have been to see me. After all, Auroville is more than an ashram. It is a whole city, with money from governments and the United Nations and so many donations. To continue they must find a successor. The French press is very excited, journalists have visited me. And my mother wants photographs of me now. She thinks I will be famous. Like a Pope!'

"As she spoke, the French girl dressed her child in a red silk skirt. Then she sat the child on her lap and began combing the child's hair with a fine-toothed delousing comb. The stockbroker was clicking away with his cameras, shooting roll upon roll of candid exposure. Suddenly, the child tugged at her mother's sari and succeeded in freeing one without a breast. The stockbroker looked alarmed and put down his cameras. The French girl continued to comb her child's hair for little while child with a full set of milk teeth, continued to suck at her mother's milkless breast, unperturbed by their audience.

Other mendicants are sadhus, down from the mountains, naked and carrying the iron trident to show their allegiance to the god Shiva. Some beggars are practitioners of Tantra, searching to realize the non-existence of good and evil, breaking the taboos of caste by begging from those of any caste. Others are hippies, taking samsara as an adventure.

"I am not going to be the new Frenchwoman to take over the Auroville empire in Pondicherry. I have been here nearly seven years. When my time is up, my daughter and I will move on. I may give up the religious life. Move to Benares. I believe Benares is amanuus now."

The Indian coughed discreetly.

The passport racket finance the drug trade, and it's the drugs that earn the big bucks, and everyone knows that where there are big bucks there's a lot of action. When the French girl arrived in India all those years ago she regularly smoked hashish and opium.

"Now I only use drugs for religious purposes, to help me go into a trance. In fact, I was in that kind of spiritual trance in a temple in Benares when a beggar told me of a Teacher in a jungle outside Delhi who was waiting for a white woman who would be the greatest of his followers. I knew this was a message. The Teacher had tested my endurance long enough. I left the ways of the spirit. I could only follow one of them."

"I chose and threw my passport into the river. As the passport hit the water, will you believe this? From those very ripples appeared the face of my guru, laughing and calling my name."

"I knew then that I had chosen the right path, and I began my real search for the Teacher."

"To the thousands and thousands of the French girl's compatriots living in seedy hotels all over India, such behaviour would be dismissed as naivete or insanity."

"Why fling the passport into the river, especially when it

had so many un stamped visa pages?

She could have sold it and at a good price. The resale value of a passport goes up in geometric proportion to the number of blank visa pages. If she had just waited until she got to Connaught Place in downtown New Delhi she would have been able to complete the transaction in a matter of minutes. Then she could have gone to the French Embassy, reported the theft of her passport, and given herself a brand-new *laisser-passer*, just in case the male had misled her and the guru's smirking face turned out to be a fantasy of her tired brain.

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Benares is daily getting more

amusing.

The French girl interrupted her narrative to acknowledge the presence of a new arrival. A well-dressed European, who looked to be in his late sixties was waving at her from across the stream.

"Visis ici! Visis ici!" shouted the girl. The man stared dubiously at the puddles near his shining black shoes, and adjusted the camera's strap over his shoulders. The Troubleshooter at the American Embassy. "I can't see you this afternoon. One of our guys

pulled out a gun and shot another one of our guys dead in a temple just outside Benares. Probably fighting over dope, but I gotta get up there and sort it out. Let's get together when I get back, okay?"

It was from this city that the brocade route originated, its craftsmen carrying to Nepal, Tibet and China not just their knowledge of silks and weaving, but also the secrets of Hindu learning, until the largest expanse of lead and people on earth had heard and accepted the concepts of reincarnation and Moksha, release.

You don't really want to see what's become of Benares in the last few years," said the German photographer.

"Addressed to me? Dead bodies are your business, not the business of the Embassy of France!"

"Not this one", they told me. "There is a paper pinned to the body, addressed to you."

"To the French Consul?"

"Yes. It says, 'A Present for the French Consul.'

"What can I say, Madame? What kind of world do we live in where parents sell the dead bodies of their own children for cash!"

And what will they do with the cash? Buy drugs. Some to use, some to sell in other unfortunate places like themselves."

"We have told your government, all of us from the Embassies, so many times. Your government shrugs. The officials say these are our citizens, we must look after them, we must look after them."

It is the city where widows go from the conservative Hindu enclaves which look upon marrying a widow as an obscenity matched only by necrophilia. In their white saris and with their shaved heads the widows can be seen at every temple, beginning alms from the pilgrims who come to offer prayers for their ancestors.

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"It's the needle. The needle has replaced the pipe. There's enough happening in Benares without that. Why don't you people do something?" asked the Dutch sociologist shortly before he began casting the I Ching.

"Don't you know once that starts it is carried on by its own momentum?"

The Hindu element remains constant. The corps carriers continue to bring their cargoes of dead bodies for the funeral pyres, and they still chant Ram Nam Sat Hui, Ram Nam Sat Hui.

*The Name of God is Truth.*

But the trance-inducing industry has improved. Now the dope, hard and soft, is available from houseboats. The houseboats have been moored on the holy river in the immediate vicinity of the burning ghats. Thus, customers are provided with easy and constant access to both death and delirium.

Or the French girl could change her mind and reconsider the possibility of becoming a religious leader. There's little chance that she would be acceptable to the Auroville ashram, but for her, it's a reasonable gamble. If the ashram did vote her their girl, she would have sole control over the hearts and fortunes of a large and wealthy religious community.

Or she could go to her embassy and apply for a new passport, which she could then sell to raise enough money to set up as a small drug entrepreneur, financing smuggling operations either West to Amsterdam and Marseilles, or East to Hong Kong to be refined and adulterated into Chinese heroin, which the Chinese will resell to the West.

Interpol may yet catch up with her, though the odds are against it. If they do, immediately closing all her options in one fell swoop, then depending on which culture she's currently coming from.

That's either karma.

Or it's showbiz.

The Dutch used opium to break down the resistance of the Indonesians to the semi-slavery of the Dutch East India Company's opium-making plantations.

The French traded in opium. The Portuguese traded in opium.

And the British merchant houses who had made their fortunes in the East did not ignore their own. By the nineteenth century, opium was being taken in Great Britain, not just by avant-garde writers, but by the vast majority of those North of England workers who kept the wheels of the Industrial Revolution turning, and for whom it was a cheaper and more available consciousness killer than beer or gin.

Two hundred years later, through the tortuous route of history and philosophy, the dealers are back in India. Without the moral and military backing of their governments, it is true. But with the gains of the Industrial Revolution, which have replaced the hand-made pipe with the factory-turned hypodermic.

Despite the illegality, the drug traders of Benares seem to feel little need for secrecy. They have scouts operating more or less openly in the hotels of the big cities and the tourist traps around the country. In less than a decade Benares has become a haven for chemists and dealers who have drifted into the city from all over the world. Most of these professionals are still non-Indian, although it is only a question of for how long. It is unlikely that Indians will continue to be content by only providing the floorshow, with dead and their bereaved.

Meanwhile, Delhi is hosting yet another international conference, this time on the problems and solutions to international drug-peddling.

India prides herself on having the best record in controlling illegal drug traffic in the world.

While the bureaucrats concentrate themselves on the efficacy of their controls, the drug traffic grows and grows, and Benares looks set on replacing Bangkok as Needle City, Asia.

"But I'm not scared of the police," the French girl had said. "It's because of them that I'm in India today."

Whatever the origins of her visit, India has given the French girl a number of attractive options.

If she holds to her plan to revisit Benares, she will find a larger variety of spiritual stimulants available to her than was available seven years ago. When she wishes to go into a religious trance at the burning ghats, she will find it easier to do so. Systems, efficiency, and time and motion studies have been put into operation while she was under her shroud.

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Clive Barnes

## New York Notebook

## Non-serious Broadway

It would be a brave man or woman who could regard the current Broadway season so far as anything better than a minor disaster area. Economically things are, admittedly, dandy. Creatively threadbare, Broadway is still financially flush. Although the total paid attendance to Broadway theatres is marginally off from the same time last year (a loss of a mere 16,000 out of more than six million), through higher ticket prices, the total gross for the season so far is up nearly seven million dollars.

The fatality rate on Broadway this season has been singularly high. Although one more theatre is open (27 theatres compared with 26 this time last year) there have been 33 productions this season compared with only 21 last year. So the wastage is considerably heavier.

Of this season's fresh crop of 33 only eight have managed to survive, with Edward Albee's *Lady from Dubuque* closing last week after a handful of performances, and Tom Stoppard's *Night and Day* ending tomorrow.

Mention of both the Albee and the Stoppard underlines the dangerous fact that where the shoe is really pinching is with serious plays. We have had remarkably few serious plays at all this Broadway season and almost all of them have failed.

Apart from the Albee and the Stoppard, three of the current survivors can be regarded as attempts at serious theatre. Harold Pinter's *Betrayal*, the homosexual holocaust drama *Bent*, and The Chelsea Theater's adaptation of Tolstoy's *Strider*. Of these only *Betrayal* is looking healthy and settling down to become a solid hit. *Bent*, despite its special appeal to homosexuals is foundering at the box office, as is the powerfully effective *Strider* and the rest is silence.

The question comes up—and the question is not a new one—do Broadway audiences want, demand, need or even deserve serious theatrical fare? Broadway will always have its quota of "snob hits", about one or two a year, which are sufficiently chattered about at cocktail parties and the like, to make attendance essential for anyone with the slenderest of intellectual aspirations or pretensions. But is there genuine audience out there that will, in sizable box-office numbers, try to see the theatre as it comes largely unaffected by critical response, anxious to find out for itself what is happening, and anxious to contribute to that mysterious but significant word of mouth, that is all important to a Broadway show?

There is nothing wrong with dramatic cakes and theatrical ale—few things this season have given me more sheer delight than the spectacle of the wondrous Mickey Rooney in *Sugar Babies*—but on Broadway do we have the kind of serious theatregoer who can support a serious theatre?

Is Broadway full of theatrical tourists, from here, there and everywhere, just out on the town for a night's entertainment?

This being so, Edward Albee's *The Lady from Dubuque* would hardly fit the bill. Even *Betrayal*, after the patrons had recovered from their first mad rapture at discovering a Pinter play that they could understand, yet told back to front in a way that sent an intellectual frisson down their spines, might prove disappointing. The demands of a play, such as *The Lady from Dubuque* are simply not being met by what looks more and more like a casual Broadway audience that lacks much in the way of sophistication. To get to specifics: how difficult is a play such as *The Lady from Dubuque*? Certainly it is written in the stylized circumlocutions of Albee's language that nowadays depends almost as much on music as on life. And for this is admittedly minor Albee, some of the theatrical devices seemed almost wilfully obscurantist, deliberately and naughtily puzzling. Take even the title.

Elizabeth, the lady from Dubuque (a reference to Harold Ross saying that his magazine *The New Yorker* was not written "for the little old lady from Dubuque," which does not elude me but in context puzzles me nevertheless) claims to be a dying woman's spirit, with whom she can recognize identity with and accept.

She is, presumably, the metaphor of life's final acceptance of death. Oscar, Elizabeth's companion, plays a more devious role—his purpose is histrionic window-dressing, rather than

## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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David Wilson-Johnson, Matthew King Bach St John Passion.

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RUDOLF FIRKUSNY

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ROBERT TEAR tenor

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For details see South Bank panel

SUNDAY 24 FEBRUARY 7.15 p.m.

AN EVENING WITH

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FRIDAY 22 FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.

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THE TIMES

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ENTRIES UNDER OLIVER/LYTTELTON  
2.00. 4.30. 7.30. 1

## PERSONAL CHOICE



Robert Stephens and Geraldine James in Michael Sullivan's play 'Hester for Example' (BBC 2, 10.30)

**Free to Choose** (BBC 2, 8.25), is a bit of a gamble: no two ways about it. Who wants economics and politics on a night given over to froth, fun and fantasy? The truth is that there are some people who do not switch off their brains on Saturday night, and who care deeply about why, at a time when the West should be enjoying unprecedented prosperity, we are haunted by the spectres of rising unemployment, inflation, urban decay, slumping educational standards. Tonight's film is a scene-setter in this series of six programmes, all fronted by Professor Milton Friedman, leading exponent of monetarist policies. From next week, Peter Jay, economist and formerly our man in Washington, will chair studio discussions between Professor Friedman and leading politicians, industrialists and economists.

**Any documentary** about our solar system that characterizes Venus with its battery-acid rain, and the Ugly Duckling as a giant pizza in the sky, instantly engages my attention because the rich imagery takes me straight into the heart of a subject I have vaguely comprehended. *Worlds Apart* (BBC 2, 6.45) is the work of the BBC's Open University Production Centre, and I found its personality profiles of the planets spellbinding and its predictions about future space exploration and tagging.

**New does not necessarily mean successful,** but let us give London Weekend Television credit for at least having kicked over the traces with their new series *Doctors and Nurses* (partly networked, 5.15). These are hospital stories in which all the patients are played by adults and all the hospital staff by children. Exactly why this turnaround takes place, I have no idea. True, many children play at doctors and nurses—or used to—but I dare not imagine that this has anything to do with what we shall see tonight. Another interesting departure: each episode is only 15 minutes long.

The letters page in the current issue of *The Listener* contains much food for thought from a listener to one of the judges of, and a competitor in, the recent Radio 3 short story competition.

Not happy letters, any of them. Tonight (Radio 3, 8.20), the story that won the second prize—Shena Mackay's *The Stained Glass Door*—will be read. Will it, I wonder, appense the competition's critics? ... The Saturday Night Match is about what happens when fourth division Gowling Rovers are drawn against first division Liverpool. If you spot any technical blemishes, blame Barnsley Football Club because they helped with the research.

## PERSONAL CHOICE



Bonaventura Bottone in Love and the Ice-Cream Vendor, a modern version of a Haydn opera (The South Bank Show, ITV, 10.30)

**The South Bank Show** (ITV, 10.30) shows what happens when you retain Joseph Haydn but throw away his librettist Carlo Goldoni and replace him with the normally witty Russell Davies. Goldoni and replace him with the normally witty Russell Davies. The thinking behind *Love and the Ice-Cream Vendor*, presumably, is that though Haydn is forever, Goldoni (even in translation) is not, and that when you pluck the action of the opera *Le Speciale* out of the 18th century and transplant it into the 20th, turning out of the original apothecary into the ice-cream man, you have to justify the action by peppering the new libretto with topical jokes. Hence rhyming couplets like "The papers say it's certain, Leyland's gone for a Burton"; and quatrains like "On the tele, Russell Hart, and his rival Michael Parky. Are about to come to blows. Over who has got the nice nose." You may well think the final outcome is not so much a marriage of true minds as an unbecoming wrangle in a divorce court.

**Tonight's edition** of *The Money Programme* (BBC 2, 6.40) is a double-decker, with both layers promising essential viewing for Government, management, unions and tax payers (is there anybody left?). The rest will be announced of a Gallup survey, commissioned by the programme, of Britain's top 100 companies employing between them six million people. How many workers will they be laying off this year? And what unemployment rate do they predict by 1984? On the steel front, there is a behind-the-scenes story on the drama that has now reached its climax at the Radfords plant in Sheffield.

**At last**—another chance to see the *Les Bors* (BBC 2, 10.20), Andrew Birkin's brilliant trilogy about J. M. Barrie, the Llewelyn-Davies family and the role they played in the life of Peter Pan and, through and beyond the play, in the life of Barrie himself. Even allowing for the fact that there are treasures in view wherever you look in these plays, I still think Ian Holm's performance as Barrie is the most under-prized piece of acting we have seen on TV in the past decade or so.

**From the BBC** in Manchester, another series of Bestsellers (Radio 4, 10.15), about famous books and their authors. Tonight it is *All Quiet on the Western Front*, about which *The Times* said in April 1929: "Those who object to being harrowed will do well to avoid the book. Someone said the same about the film version which followed a couple of years later. Some say both warnings apply even today."

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

7.40 am Open University. Close-down at 8.30. 9.05 Gymnast: The Beam, Discussed by David Vine, Nils Stuart (1). 9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop: Includes live broadcast from Broadcasting House to see Peter Powell presenting his Radio One show. Guest appearances by June Whitfield and Rocky Sharpe and the Replays, 12.12 pm Weather.

12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is:

12.20 Football Focus (with Bob Wilson); Winter Olympics Games from Lake Placid, 12.25. 1.25, 4.25 and 5.05, including pairs figure skating and two-man bobsleigh; Racing from Chepstow at 1.05, 1.35 and 2.05; International Rugby Union, England v Wales, from Twickenham at 2.25 and Scot-

land v France at 4.00. Final score at 5.40. The Pink Panther Show: Cartoons. 5.50 News: with Richard White more, 5.50 Sport.

5.55 Wonder Woman: The case of the stolen historical documents.

6.15 Jim'll Fix It: Jim'll make your customers' dreams come true, including the girl who becomes a fairy and two sisters who hold their own press conference.

6.15 Film: Seven Brides for Seven Brothers (1954): Vigorous, tuneful, superbly choreographed, musical about a bride (Jane Powell) and her brothers' (Howard Keel) home with his six brothers. A positive tonic.

6.55 Dallas: How J. R. tries to keep his father out of the office.

9.45 News: with Richard Whit-

more. 9.55 Match of the Day and Winter Olympics: Action from three of today's games in the fifth round of the FA Cup, and back to Lake Placid for coverage of the two-man bob, and the men's and women's individual toboggan events.

10.15 Parkinson: The guests are Joan Collins, Leslie Townes and John Pertwee (former Dr Who and present Wurzel Gummidge). Ends at approximately 12.15 am.

## RADIO 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast. 6.30 News. 6.35 Broadcast Today. 6.50 Your Faithfully. 7.00 News. 7.10 On Your Farm. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Your Faithfully. 7.50 It's a Bargain. 8.00 News. 8.15 Stories on 4. 8.45 Today's Papers. 8.50 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Breakaway. 9.50 News Stand. 10.05 The Week in Westminster. 10.30 Daily Service. 11.30 The Week in the Week. 12.35 International Assignment. 12.00 News.

1.00 News. 1.05 Omeara (Darlington): Haydn (op 71 no 2), Zemlinsky;† 2.00 Play It Again: outstanding music of the past week;† 2.30 Money Box. 2.45 The News Quiz.† 3.00 Weather.

3.10 Any Questions? 3.20 News.

3.30 Does He Take Sugar? 4.00 News.

4.02 God in My Language. 4.30 Time For Verse. 4.45 The Week in the Week. 5.00 Weather.

5.15 Desert Island Discs. 5.25 Stop The Week.

5.30 Baker's Dozen. 5.45 The Liverpool Match, by Peter Whalley;† 6.00 News.

6.15 Encore: review. 6.16 Lighten Our Darkness. 6.20 Singing On (2).

12.00 News.

12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF

6.55 am Regional news, weather.

6.55 Regional news, weather.

6.55-7.00 am Open University: Algorithmic Approach to Computing; Introduction to Imaging; Computers and Computers; What Is Inside? 7.00 Who Was Reason Well; Maths Foundation Tutorial.

9.05 Record Review;† 10.15-11.15 Stereo Release: Bizet (Te Deum), Muffat, Respighi;†

## RADIO

The Kizameon Old Teabowl; Three levels of Management: Bi-chlorides and Bromides; Instruments and their Music; Looking at Rocks; Geotextiles; 1.750-1850: Problems of Philosophy; Greek Colonisation; Maths—Analysis.

## Radio 3

7.55 am Weather. 8.05 News. 8.05 ECO/Garcia: Warlock, Mozart, Schubert, Elgar. 9.00 News.

9.05 Cricket: India v England. 11.12 Bandstand;† 12.30 Transmissions: classics on records;† 1.00 News.

1.05 Omeara (Darlington): Haydn (op 71 no 2), Zemlinsky;† 2.00 Play It Again: outstanding music of the past week;† 2.30 Money Box. 2.45 The News Quiz.† 3.00 Weather.

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12.15-12.23 am Weather.

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5.30 Baker's Dozen. 5.45 The Liverpool Match, by Peter Whalley;† 6.00 News.

6.15 Encore: review. 6.16 Lighten Our Darkness. 6.20 Singing On (2).

12.00 News.

12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF as above except:

6.00-8.00 am Open University: Algorithmic Approach to Computing; Introduction to Imaging; Computers and Computers; What Is Inside? 7.00 Who Was Reason Well; Maths Foundation Tutorial.

9.05 Record Review;† 10.15 Stereo Release: Bizet (Te Deum), Muffat, Respighi;†

12.30 Transmissions: classics on records;† 1.00 News.

1.05 Omeara (Darlington): Haydn (op 71 no 2), Zemlinsky;† 2.00 Play It Again: outstanding music of the past week;† 2.30 Money Box. 2.45 The News Quiz.† 3.00 Weather.

3.10 Any Questions? 3.20 News.

3.30 Does He Take Sugar? 4.00 News.

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Trayel

## Palm Springs five to a pool

It occurs to me that Palm Springs in California has handed down the eleventh Commandment: *Thou shalt not cast a shadow over thy neighbour's swimming pool*. This impious thought came as I sampled a jaccuzzi—and if you are wondering if a jaccuzzi is a Neapolitan dish you would be entirely wrong.

Americans love toys and this is their latest. To be jaccuzzi less does absolutely nothing for your socio-economic status. Particularly in Palm Springs, where status is as important as face is to orientals. I have my own views on jaccuzzis, suspecting that they encourage contumely behaviour.

A jaccuzzi is a man-made hole in the ground, usually circular—although I have seen them elliptical, indeed it is whispered that Liberace's is piano-shaped—situated more or less anywhere at all. Frequently they are equidistant between your bathing pool and cocktail bar. They are filled with hot water which foams, bubbles and gurgles as you sit in it with a gathering of more intimate acquaintances chatting of this and that... a sort of laundrette for people. In essence that's about all there is to it; except that the hotter the water, the heavier the alcohol. You know how it is.

Not that it would be polite to express puritan reservations to your host; it would only cause offence: a closed mouth gathers no foot, is the best policy in Palm Springs. Keep a low profile, to coin a phrase—like the very architecture of this whole Coachella Valley. I was being perfectly serious: there are no buildings high enough to place a neighbour's pool in shadow. Houses, colonies, even country clubs are moulded into the landscape, graciously, unobtrusively, in the way in which only the very rich can manage. And Palm Springs is a rich preserve.

If you want to see for yourself, British Airways flies as far as Los Angeles, from where you can motor the remaining 105 miles to the foot of Mount San Jacinto. It is a desert climate, hot and dry, with 350 sunny days a year. It is a perfect climate, ideal for sustaining inhabitants to a great age; death does not visit Palm Springs as it does other places—the elderly merely dry out, as leaves pressed between pages

of book, to wither and eventually blow away. It is bewilderingly, this paucity of cemeteries, until you understand the reason.

Palm Springs wears a patrician air, a touch of class; there is no brash display of advertising as in other American towns, no parking meters, no street kerbsides, there are no street lights—illumination is adapted to cascade from the fronds of palm trees lining the streets. There is nothing so plebeian as a motel; Palm Springs motels are known as "inns". Palm Canyon Drive, the desert Bond Street, shows an elegant facade of galleries, boutiques, fashion houses that make New York's Fifth Avenue seem almost dowdy by comparison. More Rolls-Royces purr along Palm Canyon Drive than in Mayfair...

In fact, Mr Carlos da Abreu of H. Ravanel, jeweller of 275 Palm Canyon Drive retails a popular line of solid gold Rolls-Royce keys at \$250—the trick being that you press the key casually into your wife's hand with the time-honoured line: "The rest of your birthday present is in the drive, honey." And a very nice woman too.

Beau himself smiled his seraphic wolf-in-sheep's clothing and told me about the "transvaaline" he had held for charity at the Riviera-Hilton near by. Apparently he flew on to the catwalk-like Peter Pan, suspended on invisible wires, a glistening vision of black sequinned incandescence, complete with flapping wings. He said he wished I could have been there, and I said I was sorry to miss it too.

By now you would be ready to make your debut in Palm Springs society; and no better way than to get yourself invited to the annual "Night of Glamour", a fund raising event organized by the United Jewish Appeal, deeply committed to Zionism. One such evening was held by Danny and Natalie Schwartz at their Rancho Mirage house, right next door to their best friend Frank Sinatra. They invited 450 guests, each couple contributing \$2,500 a ticket which included cocktails, dinner supper and Sammy Davis Jr. What with the raffle, the evening raised one million dollars.

It is all very well, but the melancholy fact remains that there are still a few ordinary



La Mancha country club, Palm Springs.

poor mortals like me around in Palm Springs. I mean, someone has to polish the Rolls and fill the Jacuzzi. There are even some young people and we will see them in the evening at Zenda's disco, next door to F. Scott's restaurant... or

eating burritos and enchiladas, as tasty as you could order in Mexico City, at Las Casuelas.

Which is a less expensive way of passing time than frequenting Mr Sinatra's favourite haunts, Lord Fletcher Inn and Wally's Desert Turtle... "ole

blue eyes" dines out a lot, accompanied by a brace of bodyguards whose faces could shatter glass.

It is all a matter of perspective. The best way to sort out Palm Springs is to start at the top—by taking a tram ride.

The aerial tramway lifts you from thorny cactus and warm desert sands to the 8,516 foot peak of San Jacinto, from

where you have a view as far as the Salton Sea, 45 miles away. The climb takes you through various geological formations: metamorphic rock,

mahogany, manzanita, ribbonwood, juniper, apricot and white fir; fauna includes mountain lion, fox, bobcat and deer.

Most of all does the summit

cut Palm Springs down to size, millionaire belt and all. There is a sign at the mountain station helpfully indicating the direction of London, 7,900 miles away; to which you should add a further 80 miles to Needham Market, where I come from. It seems even farther, because Palm Springs is about as remote from reality

as Jupiter and Mars. It is a marsh-mallow town, a gorgeous confection of icing sugar, crowned with candles; and there is the slightly chilling thought that one day the canals will be snuffed out.

Which in many ways would be a pity, for the world needs a few idiot spots or we'd have

nothing to complain about. Apart from which, it is right and proper that we should spend our money as it pleased us; it is one of the first precepts of capitalism—the alternative has its imperfections too.

Michael Watkins

## Drink

### Simple but individual

"Vin de pays" is not just a casual expression these days. In 1964 the French government restricted its use, as far as wine labelling was concerned, to wines from specified regions, complying with certain quality controls; there was, however, a certain confusion between these vins du pays and the vins d'appellation simple (AOS) so that, in 1973, a new decree about vins du pays was published. AOS wines now do not exist at a category and, in September, 1979, a decree established the significance of vins du pays.

There are now 75 categories of vins du pays, applying to wines from the north of France to the south and Corsica. The category is below that of VDQS and above that of vin de table, although, somewhat confusingly, certain vins du pays labels also bear the phrase "vin de table". To attain the category, wines must be made from approved vines; the alcoholic content, analysis and yield per hectare is strictly controlled (for vins du pays less than for vins de table), the area of production and method of making are defined and committees sub-

ject the wines to tasting, the government body in charge, Univit, being composed of growers, merchants and wine brokers.

What seems the most im-

portant aspect of the vin de table category for the ordinary wine drinker, is that the wines are expected to be typical of the regions from which they come. They are intended to provide good everyday drinking, with individuality according both to their vineyard and the grower or firm whose label goes on the bottle. Enormous quantities are made in the Hérault, Gard, Aude and in Corsica, wines which, until recently, might be used for the big blends of branded wines, for vermouth and wine-based apéritifs. Today, modern technology and supervision by certain huge organizations, such as that of Chantoven, the French brand leader for vins du pays and possibly the fifth largest wine concern in France, make it possible for these wines to offer interest and modest quality in their own right and not remain simply as little local wines that cannot travel. Indeed, a recent sampling of a number of vins du pays has given me the

opinion that good ones can be more interesting and better value than many of the VDQS wines I now buy exclusively. However, these seem to be of an individual character, lacking more than adequate drinking quality and often so commercially smoothed into acceptability for overseas markets that their regional characteristics have been lost.

White, pink and red vins du pays are made and the reds it is hoped, will be dealt with in the future. Of the whites, it is surprising that some are very good. In a hot vineyard, white wines tend to lack acidity and freshness, in a northern and chilly region, those that are not in the AC category risk being mean, shrill and harsh. What was marked, in a comparative tasting, was that all the white wines and the rosé sampled benefited greatly by the bottle, already lightly chilled, being open for up to half an hour: the bouquet of the wine, very slight with some at the outset, then developed agreeably. So it is worth giving these inexpensive whites a chance to breathe and show what they can do.

Chantoven's white Côtes du Tarn, very light in colour, has

an immediate fragrance and freshness, is pleasantly crisp in flavour and many of those who sampled it would gladly have drunk it for an aperitif, or with fish or cold white meat in preference to a more expensive but less instantly pleasing wine (£1.75 from Laytons, 27 Midland Rd., NW1). The odd mineral after-taste that tends to be present in wines from volcanic soils, such as the Tarn, is not so evident in the Tarn white of Pierre Picard, as this is truly described as "medium dry", but it too has a fresh smell, leading to a fruity, almost sweet flavour that reminded me of a Bramley apple being baked; this rounded wine would accompany cold cuts or chicken and could also be useful as an aperitif (£1.89 from Peter Dominic branches). A white Gard wine, Domaine de l'Espiguette, is lighter, crisp, straightforward and definitely dryer (£1.89 also from Peter Dominic).

The Domaines Viticoles des Salins du Midi are another large concern who have transformed the previously barren sandy shores of the Mediterranean and their Listel wines are invariably cleanly made, light and very drinkable. Perhaps in the

chilly humidity of the United Kingdom the whites may seem to lack bouquet, as do not over-chill them and do open them ahead of drinking time. Their category is Sablés du Goffe du Lion. The Villeroi Dry blanc de blanc is unusually full, fresh, a generally useful light white (£1.95 from Robert James, 79 Astlett St., S.W.18). The Vermeille Cuvee des Bruyères, Bandol, is from the property of the eminent gynaecologist, Dr Dry, whose pink and red wines have achieved popularity here. This must have some time to breathe because its bouquet is reluctant, but it opens out to a "heather honey" enticing smell which, as someone who knew nothing about it remarked, makes it a wine to delve into and try to understand; fulsome in body, with a considerable after-taste, it is a bigish wine, suitable for a special aperitif or with fat fish and herby chicken dishes. Interestingly, a lay tasting panel sampling this and the Jardin de France white were divided as to which was the most popular—but were much praised (Cuvee des Bruyères costs £2.75 from O. W. Loeb, 15 Jermyn St., S.W.1).

Three real surprises, offering quality in advance of price, start with Chantoven's wine from the Chen region, charmingly categorized as Jardin de la France; this wine truly does have a flowery bouquet, is immediately appealing, opening up to a balanced richness and charmingly crisp after-taste—it is really dry but even people who do not usually like dry white wine have enjoyed this one, even as an aperitif (£2.10 from Laytons). The "sing" of a northern wine is hard to find in the south, but a wine made by Cazes, previously mentioned as an aperitif producer, achieves

as Pamela Vandyke Price



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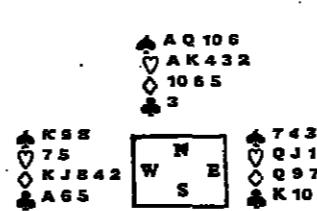
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North South game; dealer North:

5	AK 10 9 3	N	K 8 7
5 4 2	W	E	Q 9 5
7 3	S	B 6 3	8 6 3
Q 9			

My idea of the most satisfactory bidding was as follows:

North Diamond East No  
South Club West No  
West 3 No trump No

This outraged American approach principles, because, by jumping into game, I excluded the possibility of a slam. The play which I recommended met with approval.

East wins the opening lead with the ♠A and clears his partner's suit. Declarer has

full value of your hand unless you are probing for a contract;

3 Bid to protect any weakness,

and avoid conventional aids. I was surprised to find a teacher who shared my views in one respect, that pupils must learn the play of their hands in attack and defence before they can put the correct value upon them. He provided the groups in his classes with duplicated hands of which they had to make the most before he explained how the best contract was reached. I must admit to having failed dismally in my bidding, but not in my play, of the following deal.

The purpose of this lesson was to teach a beginner to avoid taking a finesse until it became essential. As for the bidding, the instructor considered that my jump to game was insufficiently helpful to the partnership, although I possessed more than the necessary quota of points for a game contract. He suggested that routine approach bidding provided more scope, and it might take the following form:

North Diamond East No  
South Club West No  
West 3 No trump No

With their regular victories in world championships introduced new principles which are now accepted in match play. They bid short before long suits;

they respond to a strong opening bid by steps which show control and have no more to do with the suit named than the Blackwood Five Spades has to do with the spade suit. The principle behind the control-

showing response (a king—one control, an ace=two controls) is that the responder to an artificial opening bid can show by one response whether he holds a potential game or slam hand and, at the same time,

gives no information to the other side at this stage. It is now impossible to take part successfully in tournaments without having a number of artificial bids at your finger tips, and the most difficult to cope with are special asking bids.

How, then, is a beginner to learn the essentials of sound bidding, unless he adopts an artificial system which will blunt his intuition and deduction?

Only I suggest, by learning from his own mistakes and those made by experts, above all by remembering that he need not contest every bid by his opponents merely because he has a good hand and fears that they may deprive him of a

score.

Whatever system you employ, one of the most important rules to keep in the forefront of your mind is that a response on a minimum must always be at the lowest level.

The old methods of teaching bridge have not changed greatly in half a century; but twenty years ago the Italians

had a different approach to bidding.

North South game and 3D; East-West zero. Dealer North:

North Diamond East No  
South Club West No  
West 3 No trump No

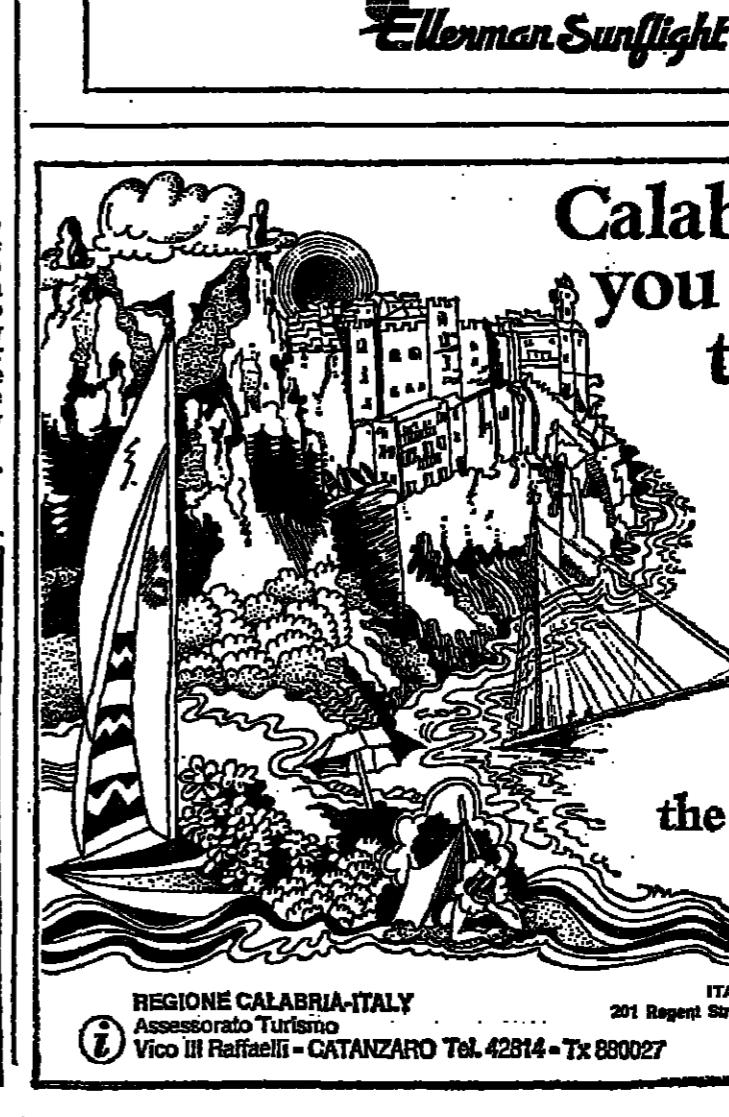
Edward Mayer



Chess is on page 14

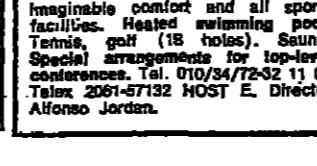


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Fred Emery

# Not so much when but how?

Has a great divide opened in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet? Was the past week a turning point for the foot-soldier of more careful ministers who will now begin exercising a restraining influence on headlong policy? Or will, on the contrary, the vanguard of economists around the leader redouble their cry for pursuit albeit stout of the monetary grail?

The questions persist at Westminster after turbulent encounters left conflicting claims. Indeed, clear-cut answers will probably be discerned only by historians. But one way to catch the mood will be to watch for the Thatcher side counter-attack.

The Prime Minister herself has been persuaded that the time has come for her return to the television screen for the sort of studio interview she so dislikes, according to a Cabinet colleague. In these first nine months of office she has kept her broadcasts off-air and walkabout profile deliberately low-except for the brave and brilliant ventures into Ulster.

The reclusiveness can be said to have served her well until November. But since then the politics of getting her policies across have disintegrated; partly because it is no easier selling discomfort but, partly, too, because not enough explaining has been done, nor enough consideration given to winning over dissenters in her own party, let alone in parts of the country that never voted for her.

Now that the steel strike has

become a catalyst for various elements of disaffection with government action she will be intent to demonstrate that she, at least, is not faltering.

That same message—call it determination or defiance—is coming from her close colleagues. Some of them may be disappointed that they failed to carry the argument against Mr James Prior for tougher action on trades union legal immunities. But he and they know that this was only one battle, not the war.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been up front with Mrs Thatcher on this issue, certainly sees the great argument over union reform as only beginning. As confirmed in Mrs Thatcher's eagerness to press ahead with reducing supplementary benefit to strikers' families, "the Government is out to prove that it will not shrink from tackling the central challenge of trade union responsibility."

The Chancellor believes that imposing responsibility by law, as in the United States, Sweden or West Germany, is inextricably linked with the way to recovery for the British economy.

Sir Geoffrey is unrepentant: he reckons he knows the legal complexities as well as anyone. And against Mr Prior's reputed doveness, he scorns the idea he can be hawkish to seek to punish unions through their funds or property—rather than

individuals for defiance of new law. He could be depicted as relishing the ministerial confrontations that are to come on all this.

But what he will not accept are depictions of himself in a Cabinet "at bay", facing the supposed triple crisis of steel, expenditure cuts, and union law. With a Budget six weeks away his more pressing concern remains the fight, fight, fight again against inflation.

He and his colleagues insist they are on course; their nerve is intact; and they will not be deflected. The new round of public expenditure cuts enacted by Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury will show, it is said, that he got the bulk of what he wanted. The borrowing requirement must be held. And the fact that the money supply keeps bursting out of its controls makes it all the more imperative to turn the screws, no relax them.

While the Government will try in the Budget to retain part of its "enterprise package", if not in income tax cuts, it is emphasized that nobody ever said it was going to be comfortable. Sir Geoffrey, doubtless echoing Mrs Thatcher, is impatient with Conservatives who bridle at paying for school meals and transport, and now campaign against the proposed changes of paying social benefits through post offices. The whole British ethos of inertia has got

to be changed: this was what they were elected to do.

Furthermore what alternatives are on offer? This, all along, has been the defensive resort to the worriers and doubters in Cabinet, and outside. They do not mean the Bennite option, which they dismiss as "East European", but are asking what their critics would do.

At this point dissenters insist they are on course; their nerve is intact; and they are stamping for an answer, unless they are keeping it to themselves. Their age-old problem is that they agree mostly about ends; it's the means that worry them.

Sir Ian Gilmour would perhaps admit as much. His eloquent plea for a mixed economy and state's role in commanding the community, which electrified many Conservative moderates, really argues going more slowly and carefully rather than suggesting alternatives. It was categorical in what must not be done and that was clear repudiation of the fashionable Tory right. But it was not prescriptive unless in the incontestable warning that the politics of consent would be ignored at Conservative's peril.

Similarly, the views of Mr Prior are becoming in this sense rather than propelling. There remains of course his insistence in the policy document "The Right Approach to the Economy"—accepted in 1977 by all the party—on clear collaboration

between unions, employers and government, and that so far has been left in abeyance. Yet this Government will hardly prosper if it makes its policy to appeal always over the heads of union leadership to the rank and file.

Still, even if as one junior minister put it, the arithmetic remains, as always, that a Tory prime minister can afford a revolt on the right but never on the left of the party because they are the majority where does that allow a possible change of policy?

For a start it can be argued that the restrainers have ensured that none of the new trade union laws proposed will be in force until next winter. In other words they have prevented worse. Some of their supporters believe it will be a gain if the leadership now realizes it has to cease deriding dissenters as "wets" and treat them instead as sensitive judges of political feeling. Perhaps they will be judged by how far they can help turn round the Government's disastrous reputation of having made everyone worse off except the very rich.

Resignation threats have apparently again been part of the recent infighting. But since none has occurred there is standard material here for a real divide. What little effort we can take is that dissent is making for a larger degree of open government, which was never intended.

## How Nessie's Soviet cousin came to a sad end

As a technology-conscious American expedition is about to send camera-carrying dolphins into the icy waters of Loch Ness this spring in a bid to secure proof of the lake's resident monster, Nessie's one and only reported relation in the Soviet Union has been dealt a deathblow.

Hopes that Nessie, sporting the putative scientific name of *Nessiteras rhombopteryx*, by courtesy of Sir Peter Scott, might have a Soviet cousin in the deep waters of Lake Kok-Kol in Kazakhstan were raised in 1975 when Anatoly Pechersky, a Soviet geographer, reported several sightings of a mysterious prehistoric-type lake monster.

The huge, snake-like creature with a relatively small head was described in the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* by Mr Pechersky, who estimated that the monster had a body 50ft long and a 6ft head. The newspaper, the organ of the Soviet Young Communist League, announced plans two years after Mr Pechersky's sensational re-

port to send a student expedition to investigate the reported sightings.

The sightings continued and, eventually, a further expedition has been mounted with support of the Zoological Institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.

The Kazakh legends about the origins and habits of Nessie's Soviet cousin—the name the Soviet press has given to the Kok-Kol monster—appear very similar to the beliefs held by the people living around Loch Ness.

Although by necessity the Kok-Kol monster must be a fish-eating beast because of its habitat, it is reported to have strong carnivorous tendencies. According to local reports and the corroborating observations of geologists, sheep grazing on the lake shore disappear with tedious regularity and swimmers—two young brothers recently—are frequently pulled down into the deep.

Unlike our silent Nessie, the Kok-Kol monster is a noisy beast. The sightings have been

Ten years ago today a 28-year-old graduate student at Sussex University received the first delivery of a limited edition of George Gissing's novel *Isabel Clarendon*. He had decided to have it reprinted after finding great difficulty in obtaining an original copy.

Working from the bedroom of his flat in Hove, Mr John Spiers stuffed copies of the book into Jiffy bags and addressed them to American universities which had agreed to take copies of the reprint.

*Isabel Clarendon* was the first volume to come out under the imprint of the Harvester Press. Today the Press has an annual turnover of more than \$1m and Mr Spiers, as publisher and managing director, works with a staff of 40 in two Georgian buildings in the centre of Brighton.

Harvester's success, and its plan to make a refreshing contrast to the generally rather depressed state and gloomy mood of British publishers, has blossomed in a decade of recession and now, when many other publishing houses are busy sacking their staff

and pruning their lists, Mr Spiers has just taken on a new editorial director, Mr Edward Elgar, to launch a new imprint, *WheatSheaf*, which will move into the textbook market.

When he brought out his first book Mr Spiers had no intention of becoming a full-time publisher. He was in his first year of working for a doctorate on the relationship between intellectuals and progressive politicians in early twentieth century Britain. He decided to reprint *Isabel Clarendon* largely because he himself became interested in Gissing after coming across an autographed copy of *New Grub Street* in Henry James's house in Rye.

To finance the reprint, he hit on the idea which lay behind Harvester's early development and success. He wrote round American university libraries telling them that he was intending to produce a limited edition of one of Giss-

ing's rarest novels. Within six weeks he had 500 firm orders and enough money to ensure that the venture would make a substantial profit.

For the first four years Harvester concentrated on producing reprints and selling them in advance principally to foreign universities. Its first and most ambitious project was the reprinting in 128 volumes of the year books produced by the three major political parties in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Mr Spiers' combination of boyish enthusiasm and shrewd entrepreneurship ensured the print's success. A full-page advertisement in the American Publishers' Weekly, which he had been persuaded into taking without knowing anything about the magazine, brought inquiries from a leading Japanese book distributor. Over lunch Mr Spiers persuaded him to commit himself to 23 sets of yearbooks with a fur-

ther five on sale or return basis.

Mr Spiers reckons that he got into the reprint business just at the right time. He says: "There was a boom in student numbers, academic libraries had more money than they knew what to do with and it was really possible to sell each of them two copies of anything you decided to do."

When he started running out of suitable titles to reprint in 1973, he moved into microfilm.

Harvester's breakthrough into original publishing came by accident. Early in 1974 Dr B. Clarke, a historian at Queen's University, Belfast, telephoned John Spiers to ask if he and Professor John Vincent of Bristol University had an important manuscript which they were having difficulty getting accepted by the usual academic publishers. "Where are you now?" asked Mr Spiers.

"In Bath," was the reply.

move out of monographs and specialist works.

Mr Spiers, who at 35 still looks like a Sussex student, feels that his "unorthodox approach" is one of the main reasons for Harvester's success.

"If I had come up the traditional way through an established house like most of the people who start their own publishing firms, I doubt I would ever have been prepared to take the necessary risks", he says.

Mr Spiers is not too worried about what other publishers think. He has already resisted three take-over bids and is determined to keep Harvester out of London and reasonably small.

Meanwhile, he positively welcomes the coming recession that other publishers are so much dreading. "Recessions tend to thaw the ice and release a lot of books from other publishing houses. After all, if there hadn't been a recession in the early 1970s, we would never have got *The Governing Passion*".

Ian Bradley

## LAKE PLACID DIARY

### The Olympians stay aloof from politics

Six years ago at the time of the award of the 1980 Olympics to Vienna, I conducted a poll among 50 members of the press there to test international opinion on the acceptability of Moscow. On that occasion 46 were in favour of Moscow, three against, and one idiosyncratic Briton was against both cities because he could see little to choose between the intractability of Moscow and the excessive commercialization of the other candidate, Los Angeles.

I have just completed the same exercise here in Lake Placid with, to me, surprising results. I had expected that the tide would have turned savagely against the Soviet Union in view of recent developments. In fact, they still commanded a solid majority of 34 to 13 with three undecided. Still more surprising, of eight Americans there was only one against, and one undecided. The poll, allowing for the absence of eastern Europeans, whom I did not consult separately, came from a sample of about five per cent.

The most telling response came from a member of the British corps, Mr Christopher

Hilton, of the Daily Express, which stands far to the right politically. "It's like a woman having a baby," he said. "Once she's allowed herself to become pregnant, it's a little too late to change her mind."

He was echoing the rather more prosaic reply of an Italian, who said she thought the International Olympic Committee were wrong in 1974 to choose Moscow, but there was no going back on it now. One of her compatriots had to be recorded among the "don't knows", because he was in favour of Moscow as a sports journalist but opposed to the Russian capital "for democratic reasons". (A complete character, he is also opposed to journalists having access to printing keyboards, but that is another matter.)

A common reply in support of Moscow was based on the feeling that to withdraw now would mean the end of the Olympic Games, even in view of a wide range of international sports. No doubt there are many outside the world of sports who would regard that as a blessing, but of course it is hardly the way a sports journalist would be expected to look at things.

Americans, not surprisingly, were more ready than most with their responses. One found it hard to stomach what was going on in Afghanistan, but still wanted the Games to continue in Moscow. Another

though the idea of a boycott would be a futile and indeed politically dishonest gesture, engendered with presidential election in mind. He did not feel that "the absence of a heel-and-toe walker will make a shred of difference". Yet another, sickened by the tone of Mr Cyrus Vance's address to the IOC on Saturday, asked: "Wouldn't it be dreadful if the United States, of all countries, was the one to put out the Olympic light?"

The no-nos among the Americans was a man who established his position on the, to me, unexpected ground that he was a loyal United States citizen and "I guess I have to go along with what the government says". It seemed to carry a hint of what many of us believe to be happening in the Soviet Union—and the root cause of the present crisis. It may, or may not, be of significance that politics rather than sport is his ordinary field of operations.

Three opponents of Moscow were a group of West Germans. One said he had been to Moscow ten times and realized what sort of propaganda they would make of the games in July. One of his fellow citizens, on the other hand, argued that every host city "made a big thing of it". He thought that "for 300,000 people to invade Moscow would be a lot of fun".

The Olympics, he joked, could succeed where "we Germans failed nearly 40 years ago". Other Germans simply could not get Afghanistan out of their minds.

One opponent of Moscow was influenced by the repression in the Soviet Union, but would apply the same yardstick to other countries "such as Argentina and Chile", a view which would seem to inhibit the IOC if required to

apply moral judgments among its 151 member nations.

A Canadian implacably opposed to communism was yet distressed by reading Bernard Levin's contributions to the debate in *The Times*, since he thought they went so far as to defeat their object. "The IOC will think", he said, "with enemies like that, who needs friends".

A Finnish view was that the Games must go ahead in Moscow for constitutional reasons, but her feelings were such that she hoped that a telling number of competitors would refuse to go. A Japanese joined the "aye" lobby because he "wanted the world to know what Russia is really like".

A view from Britain was that had the Games been scheduled for 1981 he would have supported a move but it was too late now and unfair on the athletes to deny them their chance. "Dammit, it's got nothing to do with policies," he said.

Scandinavians were democratically divided, but one came cautiously to Moscow's defence. So far so good, he said, "but let them put one foot on Pakistan and that's the end of it".

Four Chinese were of a single mind. We must not go to Moscow now, "not after Afghanistan". A Frenchman, after much agonizing, wanted the Games moved from Moscow

because sport is such a strong weapon that the Russians and their kind counted on it so much for world prestige.

It was, of course, impossible to pull the same 50 journalists, although in the nature of these things some were involved on both occasions. It need to be borne in mind, too, that those were close observers of Olympic politics and basically sympathetic to its aims and ideals. Many here, on the other hand, have been drawn into it and cannot wait for the flame to go out on February 24, perhaps never to

be re-lit. The end.

Kathy Reichs, a reporter for the International Press, by Kathy Reich:

Something we rely on is the international press. They give us the information necessary for a newspaper. Here are my feelings on the press. Some people probably have told you stories about reporters being nosy. This is not true. Here is what my friend said when I told her my father was a reporter: Reporters are nosy, she said.

But reporters aren't nosy. They do not write long, neat pieces but work against the clock. I think a lot of the press work very hard. But some people don't work hard at all. Personally, I think some people who get the highest pay are the ones that work the least. The only people you can call "nosy" are the reporters that talk about you times with your family and ask to see pictures of your house.

Just doing their job. A good reporter, I feel, should be respected. The international press should work hard enough for people to say: "I think the person who wrote this certainly is a good reporter."

I think that if reporters follow these tips they can certainly be very good. Try not to be "nosy". I like reporters who don't lie. I also like reporters who get the facts, and I mean all the facts about his story before he writes it.

Kathy believes she is a help to her father here because she explains with a roguish smile, "Madame Berlioux (director of the IOC) likes me and through me my father is able to get interviews other reporters can't get". I can well imagine.

How sad. How sad to be a popular paper journalist. "How sad", one wrote a day or two ago, "that when the American dream meets the Olympic ideal something has to die". Only to discover the following day that the passage had been savaged out of existence by an unscrupulous editor. I confessed to the man in question that I would have liked to have written such a sentence. Emulating Wilde, he replied: "You will, you will". And I have.

John Hennessy



## The Polar air crash that shattered New Zealand

It is easy to criticize New Zealand. The most common criticism, especially from young visitors, is that it is extraordinarily quiet. Of course it is—comparatively. It is unfair to compare its largest city, Auckland, with under one million population, with sprawling exciting cities like London, New York or even Sydney. It cannot support the night life and whims of different people's tastes, as the population is not large enough to represent them all. But it does what it does well. It has created an international airline that has made other airlines sit up and take notice of it, an airline which until now held the proud record of never having lost a passenger.

The record was devastatingly broken. Not only has the crash rate with the expected grief that any airline crash commands, but it has added horror. It has fed the sad and terrible imaginations of people throughout the world. Not many crashes have been so dramatic. Surely no one can think of a lonelier place for a plane to come down than the ice wastes at the bottom of the world. Not thousands of miles from the nearest bus air routes. How rare it is, too, for the crash site to entomb its victims instantly—some of them have had to be sacrificed to the snow and ice forever. Ironically, until the disaster, the cold beauty of the slopes of Mt Erebus was hardly heard of let alone known to be an attraction ramble.

When one of Air New Zealand's gleaming jets ploughed into the mountain's side, there was no distress call. No alarms were sounded, no ambulances called, no police or



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## THE HARD MEN OF POLAND

The decision to dismiss Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Polish Prime Minister, and three other members of the poliburo was an unusually dramatic one, carried out in the full glare of publicity at the party congress and reflecting the tensions that have built up in Poland in recent years. Mr Jaroszewicz has been made a scapegoat in the past for the economic shortcomings of the regime, though without losing his job. This time he had the humiliation of having the speech he was due to make cancelled, and of having to sit silently through long and detailed criticisms of the Government's performance, all in preparation for yesterday's announcement of his resignation. Clearly this procedure was an indication of the party's concern over the widespread discontent over Poland's economic troubles. But the scale of the purge suggests that there was more to it than a need to find someone to blame for these troubles.

Mr Gierk has succeeded in removing Mr Stefan Olszowski, the former Foreign Minister, a man of considerable intellectual standing who was regarded as a possible successor. He has also ousted Mr Jozef Tejchma, the former Education Minister, who was well known for his relatively liberal approach, and Mr Jozef Kepa, who, though a hardliner on some issues, has recently supported a more liberal approach on economic policy. In their place are four new members of

the poliburo all of whom have reputations as hardliners.

This is particularly true of Mr Jerzy Lukaszewicz, who is well known for advocating a more repressive policy towards dissidents. It is of course hard to be sure that they will necessarily stick to hard line on all issues. But the impression is that, either because of anxiety over the economic situation or for security reasons, the Polish leadership has made a marked turn to a harder line, which could result in more repressive policies than there have been in the past few years.

It is understandable that there should be concern about the economy. In the early 1970s, after Mr Gierk had succeeded Mr Gomulka in 1970—and brought in Mr Jaroszewicz as Prime Minister—there was a great deal of optimism. Consumption and investment were encouraged, and loans were taken out in the West. The hope was that by building up its own industries, Poland would be able to make enough money through exports to pay back the loans.

This strategy went wrong for a number of reasons, including the increase in oil prices and the recession in the West, and today the economy is in severe difficulties, saddled with an external debt of over 18,000 million dollars, which can only be serviced by taking more loans. Internally, there has not been a repetition of the disturbances of 1976, when the Government announced

## A HARD, LONG FIGHT STILL AHEAD

The sharp increase in the Retail Price Index in January is another reminder that reducing the rate of inflation to acceptable levels is going to be a long and hard job. The latest figures are not unexpected. The consequences of the increase in mortgage charges in January would alone have ensured that the figures would be bad. But it has become clear in recent months that inflationary pressures on the economy are even more intense than was recognized when this Government came to office in May of last year.

A continuing rise in world commodity prices means that industry is having to pay more for the raw materials which it uses, even though the pound is strong. This in turn is both squeezing profit margins and forcing industry to put up the price which it charges for its goods.

The pressures which industry has faced mean that we must expect the inflation rate to rise for some months yet, probably going above 20 per cent near the middle of the year before it starts to decline. Even on quite optimistic assumptions about the likely course of pay and import prices during the months ahead, we can only expect a relatively gentle improvement over the next twelve months. The money supply is only slowly coming under control and it will take time to allow the forces which

will moderate pay and price increases as a result to work through.

This is a much slower improvement than the Government had hoped to achieve. As recently as November it predicted that inflation would fall to 14 per cent by the end of this year. It now seems unlikely that it will be able to get the increase in prices down to that figure before the second half of 1981. Two factors are responsible for this. One is that the world inflationary environment has turned out to be even worse than expected, with increases in oil prices generating a sharp increase in inflationary expectations everywhere. The second problem is domestic. Wages are still rising far too rapidly.

If we are to reduce inflation to an acceptable level, the pace at which wages rise will have to come down sharply. The sooner this is recognized by unions and management alike, the less suffering in the form of unemployment we shall have to face.

The Government's policy faces a critical test during the next six months. We are likely to see a severe slowdown in economic output without any equivalent slowdown in the inflation rate. This combination is certain to lead to intense political pressures on the Government to relax its policy. It is vital that these should be resisted. The Government has always stressed that its policies need time to work and

to come through.

As inflation falls, interest rates should be able to start to come down and a drop in interest rates would do more to encourage investment and employment than any Government-administered stimulus could ever do. Yet only by showing a determination to stand by its policies can the Government hope to achieve the change in expectations which will be necessary to reduce the inflation rate.

If ministers need any further reminder of the need to stand firm, it should come from the latest depressing set of trade statistics which were published yesterday which show that the current account was in deficit to the tune of £346m in January. A deficit of this size is not the sign of an economy which needs a further stimulus to boost output. It is the symptom of too many years of expanding demand without providing the supply to meet it. The lesson of the latest economic statistics is not that the Government's policies are not working. It is that those policies must be pursued with continued determination in the months ahead.

**NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENTAL OPERATION**

That surgeons should set to work on St Valentine's Day to transplant a heart from one breast to another—the most concrete embodiment imaginable of popular sentimental imagery—no longer seems a macabre or even astonishing fact. We grow used to wonders quickly, and the latest transplant is the third in Britain within a month, and the sixth in six months. The operation, virtually abandoned here ten years ago in acrimony and disillusion, is now officially in favour again, and we may expect to see it performed about 20 times a year in future. The change of view is due to advances made in treatment by Professor Norman Shumway in the USA, which allow a patient to look forward to an even chance of five years' survival in good health after a transplant.

In the 1960s the operation acquired a controversial significance as a symbol of glamorous, technological, expensive medicine of questionable value in terms of results. As health care services all over the world became aware of the impossibility of filling the gap between demand and resources, a more sceptical attitude to medical virtuosity rightly prevailed. It is not practical or humane to apply strict criteria of cost-benefit to health care, but it is right that all procedures should constantly be required to justify themselves against alter-

native candidates for scarce funds.

Today, transplant surgery can make a better case for itself in these terms than some well-established procedures, especially in the field of cancer treatment. On young patients (the latest is only 23) it has an excellent chance of exchanging the prospect of death within six months for that of years of life and productive employment. Heart transplantation requires skills and equipment already available in specialist cardiac units, and difficult disfavour was coming uncomfortably close to external intrusion upon the clinical discretion of the surgeons involved.

The number of patients who need heart transplants is not large. The problem of finding suitable donors is therefore less acute than it is with kidney transplantation. Some 600 kidney transplants are done every year in Britain, with a high success rate—but three times as many patients could benefit but cannot. This is partly because kidney transplants are given a lower financial priority in Britain than in some other countries, and partly because of a perceptible national inhibition about using kidneys from living volunteer donors (at small risk to the donor).

According to a survey made in 1977, the restricted availability of organs from the dead has more

than doubled in the last year.

It has often been suggested that the legal presumption

should be reversed, and surgeons allowed to operate unless a card expressing an objection is found.

This would pay too little respect to a minority view which may be deeply held even though inarticulate, and might easily revive public mistrust. Donor cards are awkward in size and perishable—it would be better if they were plastic, to be carried with their credit cards by those wishing to be prepared for all eventualities. A still better plan would be for driving licences to contain a section that willing donors could fill in, as is done in Australia and Canada. Transplant surgery is no longer an experimental or speculative procedure, and an everyday routine for enabling donors to identify themselves is urgently needed.

to do with reluctance to consider the subject with hostility or fears about over-enthusiastic snatching of essential organs from the not-yet-dead (a subject now covered by strict rules laid down by the medical Royal Colleges). The campaign to encourage willing potential donors to carry cards identifying themselves has never had much success. If the wishes of the donor are not known, gaining consent from the next-of-kin in the short time available can be difficult and distressing.

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should be reversed, and surgeons allowed to operate unless a card expressing an objection is found.

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selves is urgently needed.

to continue its work of probing and stimulating personal practice.

Yours faithfully,  
JOYCE WILLIAMS,  
11 Finsbury Way,  
Hampstead, NW3.

III wind

From Mr G. W. Sweetnam

Sir, Your leader of February 9: Baldwin, Callaghan and Prior are indeed notable to have scented danger from a windward vantage point.

Yours, etc.  
G. W. SWEETNAM,  
22 Denney View Road,  
Abbots Leigh, Bristol.

On economic grounds alone, the Advisory Council should be allowed to continue its work of probing and stimulating personal practice.

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## Plans for the welfare of the world

From Mr Edward Holloway

Sir, In your leading article today (February 13) dealing with the Brundt Commission on North-South relations, you rightly say that the report does not really reflect the problems of massive transfers of resources to the South which inevitably mean massive financing of deficits in those areas".

There is no doubt that this is one of the major factors inhibiting the solution to the problems of the have-not nations. It is being increasingly recognized that some way of dealing with the imbalances arising from the disparity in wealth and natural resources between the developing and developed world is an urgent necessity.

This problem was recognized as urgent in the 1940s, when postwar plans for international trade were under consideration. In 1942, Lord Keynes put forward a scheme which made the point that equal pressure should be brought to bear, not only on the debtor nation to pay its debts but also on the creditor to accept payment.

Keynes envisaged the setting up of a clearing union where payment between nations could be swapped and the means established to iron out the debtor-creditor relationships. This plan was turned down at Bretton Woods in 1944, as it was found unacceptable by the United States Congress of those days.

In 1941 a publication entitled *A Twentieth Century Economic System* was published by the Economic Reform Club and Institute. This envisaged a system of multilateral contra-account, whereby nations would acquire credits in an international clearing union when they exported. It could only clear those credits when it imported, so creating a contra-account. It would not have to import from the country to which it sold but, if it wished to take payment, it could do so only by importing from some other nation to the value of its exports (visible and invisible).

Failure to import would result in

a credit held by the international clearing union: credits so created would then be cancelled.

This plan, very briefly summarized, achieved significant support at a subsequent conference of Commonwealth chambers of commerce and, when I broadcast on the subject in 1947 (subsequently published in *The Listener*) letters in support came from all parts of the world.

A similar scheme was put forward by Dr Herbert Feis at that time as being of the American Treasury. He advocated setting up an international clearing house where claims between the various countries could be swapped and, if claims remained outstanding over an agreed period of years, they would be cancelled.

With the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system, the need for a better system of international payments is increasingly recognized. A system under which nations in credit should accept the obligation, which is now crucial in the case of the developing countries, to increase the volume of their imports would give the debtor the opportunity of meeting their indebtedness. Such a system would provide the machinery whereby export surplus and deficit balances were held in an agreed clearing union.

The high-income industrialized countries need an expansion of world markets. The low-income countries would provide the capacity for that expansion if means were found to enable them to meet their obligations without being saddled with unpayable debt.

Aid and loans cannot by themselves do more than tinker with this problem. I suggest we need to re-examine the ideas put forward in the 1940s as a matter of supreme urgency.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD HOLLOWAY,

Honorary Secretary,

Economic Research Council,

55 Park Lane, WI.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From the Headmaster of Eltham Green School

Sir, There seem to be two underlying assumptions made by the sex education missionaries to whom Ronald Burt refers (February 13). They are that young people will have no problems with sex provided (a) they know enough different ways of doing it and (b) they have ready access to contraceptives and abortion. If only they are given enough information and are able to prevent unwanted pregnancies, everything will be fine.

Nothing about believes that knows and is blind to reality. In my experience schoolgirls who become pregnant are rarely if ever ignorant of how to prevent it. Their sexual problems are often part of much bigger ones to do with human relationships in general. Usually they are seeking in vain what the writers of sexual handbooks like *Make it Happy* studiously ignore: love and understanding.

Once separated from education in human relationships in their full moral and psychological dimensions, sex education becomes a counterfeited, unable to solve the problems it pretends to answer and often adding to them instead. I shudder to contemplate the likely sexual careers of some youngsters I have known had they been thoroughly briefed in the various activities recommended in the pages of *Make it Happy*.

This letter is not an argument against telling young people about

sex. My case is that it must be done with the utmost care; that it must be seen in the right context; that the wishes of the home should be taken into account. George Gardiner is right to propose his amendment to the Education Bill and here is one headmaster who agrees with him.

Since my comprehensive school for 1,800 boys and girls is bigger by 1,000 than that of my neighbour, Charles Stuart-Jones, at Abingdon Wood, I think my opinion should be given greater weight than yours.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER DAWSON,  
Headmaster,  
Eltham Green School,  
Queenscroft Road, SE9,  
February 14.

## Trade unions and the law

From Mr C. L. Fox

Sir, Mr Keith Showering's eulogistic comparison (February 13) of Mr Prior with Stanley Baldwin is surely a little faint. They were certainly, towards the TUC, on opposite sides. There was no "softly, softly" approach by Baldwin's Government to the General Strike of 1926. The unions challenged the Government, and were decisively beaten. King George V then appealed for magnanimity in the peace-making; of all people, should "victims" be asked to forgive?

"Baldwin was right then", says Mr Showering. But when? In 1925, when he thwarted his party's attempt to abolish the unions' political levy? Or in 1926-27 when he crushed the unions' attempt to dominate the Government? And Mr Prior is right now", Mr Showering continues. Whether he is right or not, to compare him with his present dilemma with Baldwin is merely to confuse the argument.

Yours sincerely,  
C. L. FOX,  
Heatherbrow,  
The Ridges,  
Finchampstead,  
Berkshire,  
February 13.

## The Liberal tradition

From Dr N. E. Saul

Sir, Sir Ian Gilmour (February 12) assumes that the Conservative Party should proclaim the same gospel as it proclaimed 200 years ago as the age of Burke.

He dislikes the favour with which Liberal theorists are currently regarded by Conservatives while at the same time conveniently ignoring the Liberal tradition in the party on which such favour draws.

On several occasions over the past century or more the party has received within its ranks deserters from the Whigish fold. After the break-up of the Liberal Party in the 1880s over Home Rule, for example, the Liberal Unionists gradually transferred their allegiance to the Conservatives.

The children, now motherless, are, thanks to the predictable but unimaginative life sentence, also effectively fatherless.

The ongoing relationship of the divorced father with his child is dependent on the attitude of the mother (in the 90 per cent of cases in which she is the custodial parent). Studies indicate that shortly after separation contact between the absent parent and child ceases in over half the cases. This means that 100,000 children a year in England and Wales are deprived of the influence of one parent from that cause alone.

If Mr Abrahams' initiative for review of the divorce law is accepted by the Lord Chancellor (*The Times*, February 7), final proposals for care and control, custody and access will be required. Too often one feels that judicial decisions are based on the subjective value judgments of people with little understanding of the real needs of children.

Yours truly,  
TREVOR BERRY,  
Member of Council,  
Families Need Fathers,  
10 Hartley Close,  
Bromley, Kent.

been proved that this fact has not helped him much in gaining sponsorship in his own country.

As to the Prime Minister giving his son a "wiggle" over this, he is 26 years old and I imagine reacts to any average manner to any family interference, especially in something as important to him as his career—"politely" thanks his Mum for her advice, then adds that he must make his own decisions!

I hope Mark Thatcher and his Mum will get their own houses in order without looking for excuses.



## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
February 15: Mr Justice Russell had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

His Excellency Dr Carlos Ordiz de Rosas was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor, and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Ecuador to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty:

Señor Carlos Blanco (Minister Plenipotentiary), Naval Attaché; Señor Carlos Martínez (Attache); Señor Roberto Pérez (Minister Counsellor); Air Commander Juan A. Abreto Echegerry (Air and Military Adviser); Señor Eduardo Iglesias (Counsellor); Señor Domingo Cullen (First Secretary) and Señora María Luis Fernández (Second Secretary).

Señor Ordiz de Rosas had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Donald Maitland (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentleman of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J. P. I. Hennessy was received in audience by The Queen upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Belize.

Mrs Hennessy had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir Hugh Casson (President of the Royal Academy of Arts) and Mr Sidney Hutchison (Secretary) had the honour of being received by The Queen and submitted the business of the Institution.

The Queen, Joint Patron of the Young Women's Christian Association, this afternoon attended the 125th Anniversary Thanksgiving Service of the Association in Westminster Abbey. The Queen was received upon arrival by the Dean of Westminster and Mrs A. Cadbury Witcomb (National President, Young Women's Christian Association).

The Hon. Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow, this morning presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Fellowship of Engineering at St James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales this morning visited the Intermediate Technology Development Group Energy Unit at Reading University Applied Research Station, Shiffield, Berkshire.

Mr Oliver Everett was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lieutenant of Lincoln (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport/London this evening upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Kenya and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

Lady Beresford-Clark much regrets that she was unable to attend the requiem Mass for Sir Charles Curzon owing to illness.

## Requiem Mass

At the requiem Mass for Sir Charles Curzon on Thursday the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was represented by the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. The Diplomatic Service was represented by Sir Donald Maitland, Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

## Lincoln's Inn

Mr Edward Burn has been elected an Honorary Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

# The Christian synthesis of myth and historical fact

"The trouble with you Catholics", said a friend of mine, "is that you will confuse myth with fact. That's why there's this row over King and Schliebebeckx. I don't mean that Jesus is a 'mythical' figure in the popular sense of that word. But many of the things said about him—the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection in particular—have the obvious quality of myth. They aren't exactly lies, but their truth is of the mythic, symbolic, poetic sort. They are literary devices: they are ways of asperging and celebrating his unique relationship to God, his continuing presence in the faith-community. But you people insist on talking as though they were 'true' in the most simple, literal, physical, scientist's or historian's day-dreaming sense: and when some poor theologian tries to point out gently that this is a false reading of the documents, a kind of category-mistake, he gets into hot water at Rome!"

My friend had a point, and he might have taken it further: there's a good deal more in the New Testament and in developed Christian doctrine which looks rather as though it had come out of *The Golden Bough*. Wherever you dip into the world's great stockpot of myth, you are likely to come up with something strongly reminiscent of Christianity. You may well find a hero-god who is part of a trinity and born to a virgin; or a king who is high-priest and sacrificial victim too, innocent but with all the world's evil mysteriously imputed to him, slaughtered yet alive; or a corn-god, equated somehow with the grain of wheat that dies in the soil and rises again in the spring to symbolize new life and our daily bread.

So, in recurring patterns of myth and of ritual too, our forefathers related the rhythms of the agricultural year to the archetypal images that haunted their minds, on lines which are still deeply moving, even for modern urban man. But nobody confuses these myths with literal "fact".

Some of us make that mistake about Christianity?

A man may accept or reject Christianity. But in view of these present controversies, it may be as well to remember what it proposes for its belief. Otherwise, we may simply miss the point.

Christianity tells us, centrally and crucially, that "the Word was made flesh"—not that

But what if it is claimed that

"Word" is a perfect translation of *logos*. Part of what this means is that in Jesus, pure Meaning became concrete, historical, factual. It certainly doesn't do so anywhere else. On the one hand we have the great corpus of mythology, more or less common to all pre-scientific humanity, rich, supercharged to bursting-point in meaning—but unfortunately not true. And on the other side apprehended, perhaps, with the other half of one's brain—we have the world of fact, tedious daily experience, of history ("one damned thing after another"), of science in an explicable universe, all as "true" as one could wish and ascertainably so to an increasing extent, but unfortunately devoid of all ascertainable meaning.

A man can disbelieve that undoubtedly Good News. But he will miss the point if he objects to it for being itself, or for having obvious consequences. If that point of intersection ("the Word made flesh") were actually to exist, anything said about it would necessarily and rightly have the quality of history and the quality of myth: some such unified duality is what we would then expect to find, and that is what we actually find in Christianity. A corn-god who dies and rises again to be ritually eaten? Yes; but this one is unique in having a date and a place in history. The place is well known and still in the news, the responsible politicians are on record. An ordinary historical character, then? A preacher in some remote part of the Empire who was suspected of being a subversive and was therefore beaten up and killed by the cops? Yes, we know of such cases; but this one was also the One, the Virgin-Born, the Dying God or Mortal-immortal of all the myths and mysteries.

To say this proves nothing, except that the imaginary friend whom I quoted earlier was missing the point, as are many present-day theologians. The Church is not confusing myth with fact: it is reporting a historical synthesis of the two, within which we inevitably find things happening in fact which elsewhere happen only in myth. This synthesis is the heart of the Christian message, not some kind of confusion or category-mistake which needs to be de-mythologised out of it.

The absence of any quasi-mythological flavour and content is what would really tell against a supposedly universal Faith. If something was put before us as God's answer to the human problem, we would desire this to be "true" in every possible down-to-earth sense. But wouldn't we desire something else as well?

Wouldn't we be suspicious if it proved to have nothing whatever in common with the deep-down, archetypal, universal dreams and longings of all mankind, our confused but remarkably consistent perceptions of what any real healing of our human sickness would need to be like?

Christopher Derrick

## Forthcoming

### Marriages

Mr P. Stafford and Miss R. Bush

This engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr Elizabeth Stafford and the late Mr John Stafford, of Stamford, and Rosalind, only daughter of Hon Sir Brian Bush and Lady Bush, of Wreley Hill, Birmingham.

Mr M. J. J. Orchard and Dr E. J. Griggs

The engagement is announced between Martin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Orchard, of La Vieille Maison, St Peter, Jersey, and Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Frank E. Biggs and Mrs Joan Griggs, of Les Ha Farm, Trinity, Jersey.

## Luncheon

### British Council

Sir John Llewellyn, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held at Spring Gardens yesterday in honour of Mr Nels Merttissen, Minister for Cultural Affairs in Denmark.

## Dinners

British Institute of Management

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs and their wives, were principals at the annual dinner of the City of London branch of the British Institute of Management held at the Mansion House yesterday. The speakers were Mr Ian G. Nelson, chairman; the Lord Mayor, Mr J. S. B. Quin, chief guest; Mr James, senior vice-president, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

### Dramatists' Club

Sir Peter Hall was guest of honour at a dinner of the Dramatists' Club at the Garrick Club last night. Sir Ronald Hayman, president of the club, chaired the meeting. Guests included Lynn Hall, Dame Shirley Hillier and Sir Harold Hobson.

## Birthdays today

Air Chief Marshal Sir Alec Cunningham, 85; Admiral Sir Angus Cunningham, 87; Sir Vincent de Ferranti, 87; Sir Geraint Evans, 85; Sir Lord Franks, OM, 75; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, 70; Sir Michael Phillips, KBE, 70; Sir Kenneth Salter, 66; Sir James Swafford, 56; Professor Sir Ellis Waterhouse, 75; Mr Alan Bates, 46; Sir Eric Clapton, 72; the Earl of Elgin, 56; Lord Frost, 71; Baron Kearton, 67; Sir Glynn Moyle, 67; Sir Glynn Moyle, 75; Professor Claire Palley, 49; Mr T. C. Ravensdale, 75.

Mr D. C. Bonall and Miss M. R. Shaw

The engagement is announced between David Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs L. D. Bonall, of Cobham, Surrey, and Margaret Ruth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Shaw, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr L. P. Owen and Miss L. G. Bradley

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs R. Peirson Owen, of Fawley, Lichfieldshire, and Lynne, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Bradley, of Eamer Green, Berkshires.

Mr P. N. Lawrence and Miss S. E. Riley

The engagement is announced between Paul, second son of Mr and Mrs C. Lawrence, of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Riley, of Corley, Warwickshire.

## Ordnance Board

Officers of the Ordnance Board and their ladies held their annual dinner last night at the Army and Navy Club. The principal guests were the retiring presidents of the board, Air Vice-Marshal W. K. MacLaggan, former naval vice-president, Commodore G. A. Purvis. The toast of the guests was proposed by Major-General J. Hamilton-Jones and Group-Captain T. J. Morgan presided.

Lord Brockway

Lord Brockway entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday. Among those present were:

### Service dinner

London University OTC

London University Officers Training Corps held their annual convalescent dinner yesterday at Yeoman House. Colonel M. N. Naylor, honorary colonel, was in attendance. The principal guests were the retiring presidents of the board, Air Vice-Marshal W. K. MacLaggan, former naval vice-president, Commodore G. A. Purvis. The toast of the guests was proposed by Major-General J. Hamilton-Jones and Group-Captain T. J. Morgan presided.

Lord Brockway

Lord Brockway entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday. Among those present were:

Today's engagements

Princess Anne, patron of Royal Yachting Association, attends a meeting dinner, Lympstone, Devon.

Memorial service: Mr K. W. Hunt, University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, noon.

Exhibition: The Vikings, British Museum, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Ernest children's concert: Sir David Willcocks conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and Michael Chapman, conductor, Lenoir Garden, Westminster, 10-5. Estimate £16.75.

Concert: Sir Edward Granczynski, Lenoir Garden, Westminster, 10-5. Estimate £16.75.

Choir and Tapton Folk Group, Sheffield Cathedral, 7.30.

Walk: Discovering London, May.

Meet Green Park station, 7-7.40.

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Choir and Tapton Folk





Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Stock markets

FT Ind 462.6 down 11.3  
FT Gilt 66.02 down 0.95

### Sterling

\$2,295 down 1.75 cents  
Index 73.0 down 0.3

### Dollar

Index 85.3 up 0.1

### Gold

\$65.85 down \$9

### Money

3 month sterling 171.17/  
3 month Euro \$154.15/  
6 months Euro \$151.15/

### IN BRIEF

## Scotland first with £50 note

Scotland looks likely to beat the rest of the United Kingdom in the race to produce a new £50 note.

It is believed that the big three Scottish banks, The Clydesdale, The Royal and the Bank of Scotland, are on the point of producing the first £50 note in Britain.

The Bank of England said last night that its version of the note is not due out until at least the end of this year.

### Insurance opportunities

The insurance industry should maintain and improve its standards rather than have the Government increase legislation, Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of Trade, told the Birmingham Insurance Institute. Although United Kingdom insurance earned £1,000m in foreign exchange, he felt the EEC could still provide considerable opportunities.

### Future of Grindlays

Speculation over the future of Grindlays Holdings continues to mount with Mass Development Co, a subsidiary of Musaad Al Saleh & Sons Group, of Kuwait, increasing its stake by 1.5 per cent to 6.57 per cent. Grindlays is jointly owned by Lloyds Bank and Citibank. The shares were unchanged yesterday at 146p.

### EEC £7.5m social aid

A £7.5m allocation to 3,800 United Kingdom shipyard workers has been approved by the European Social Fund's advisory committee to be used for the training, transfer and resettlement of shipyard workers to other parts of British Shipbuilders.

### Furness shares rise

Furness Withy, the subject of a near £97m bid of 360p a share from Mr C. Y. Tung's Orient Overseas Container (Holdings) saw the shares rise 12p to 378p yesterday. Speculation now centres around a possible bid from somebody outside shipping.

### £169.9m tax recovered

The Inland Revenue recovered £91m arising from the detection of 54,000 cases of tax evasion in the year to last October. Customs and Excise dealt with 772 cases of VAT evasion involving £3.9m, and also recovered £75m of VAT from 138,000 cases of underpayment.

### Two-wheel record

United Kingdom sales of mopeds, scooters and motor cycles last month were 15,437, a rise of 55 per cent on the same month last year, which was the best sales year since 1959.

### 300 redundancies

Blackwood, Morton and Sons, the BMK carpet group, is making 300 staff redundant at its mills at Liversedge, Yorkshire. Pre-tax profit slumped from £227,000 to losses of £479,000 while turnover fell from £13m to £10.9m in the six months to September 31.

### Flood payout of £25.5m

Insurance companies face claims of £25.5m as a result of severe flooding in Wales and the South-West just after Christmas.

## US raises its key lending rate as wholesale prices leap 1.6 pc in a month

From Frank Vogl  
United States Economics  
Correspondent  
Washington, Feb 15

The United States Federal Reserve Board today raised its key lending rate, signalling a tightening of credit markets and immediately sending shock waves through financial markets. The central bank's action comes just after the Government announced the worst set of inflation figures seen in five years.

The Fed raised its discount rate from 12 per cent to 13 per cent. It stated "the board has been particularly concerned that recent economic developments, including the large increase in the price of imported oil, are adding to inflationary pressures and may lead to further destabilizing pricing decisions. These developments underscore the need to take such measures as may be required to maintain firm control over growth of money and credit."

The Bureau of Labour Statistics announced that wholesale prices rose in January on a seasonally adjusted basis by 1.6 per cent compared to a gain of 0.9 per cent in December. This was the largest monthly rise seen since a 2 per cent advance in November, 1974.

The sharp January increase came despite an 0.8 per cent decline in food prices. In fact, when food is excluded from the data, the January rise in wholesale prices was 2.4 per cent.

Wells Fargo Bank in California was the first bank to raise its prime commercial lending rate today after the Fed boosted

the discount rate. Wells Fargo increased its rate to 15½ per cent from 15¼ per cent.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company raised its broker loan lending rate from 15 per cent to 15½ per cent in a move that clearly is in preparation for a prime rate increase next week.

News of a tightening of credit policies by the central bank sent bond market prices down sharply, with initial losses in many cases of well over 1 per cent. Share prices on the stock exchanges were also depressed even though there has been speculation that the Fed would tighten credit.

The dollar strengthened in the foreign exchange market as traders anticipated that the rise in the discount rate will lead to further general increases in deposit rates.

Mortgage rates are also set to rise, the lead being taken today by three Californian savings and loans banks (the equivalent of building societies), which raised their basic rate from 13 per cent to 13½ per cent.

Traditionally the discount rate has been increased by no more than 1 per cent at a time. But in October and November last year and again today the Fed decided upon a one full percentage point boost.

This indicates without a doubt that the credit tightening will be substantial. Just how severe the new squeeze will be remains a matter for speculation but not for long.

Markets and banks will be closed on Monday for a national holiday and on Tuesday morning Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board,

## BNOC sale plan could be abandoned because of 'impossibility' of floating shares in time

By Nicholas Hirst

Officials within the British National Oil Corporation believe it is now impossible to spin off its operations to form a North Sea exploration company on the Stock Exchange in time to reduce the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for 1980-81.

If this proves to be the case an important part of the argument for injecting private capital into the corporation will fall and the Government could consider dropping the plan altogether.

But so far ministers still maintain that it would be better to pass the necessary legislation and transfer the offshore business of BNOC into a fully-fledged joint stock limited company with flotation before the end of March next year.

Such a transfer, however, has imminently complications involving the renegotiation of every operating agreement between BNOC and its partners in North Sea production and exploration.

The creation of this company, however, would mean that its net cash revenues would no longer, as BNOC's do, flow directly into the consolidated fund, thus reducing the PSBR.

Ministers could take a minimum of six months and possibly as long as a year.

A much simpler solution would be to meet the commitment to bring private capital into BNOC by offering a LASMO-style loan stock with payment to holders rising with production levels. This type of scheme, however, would not help reduce the public sector borrowing requirement which is a prime consideration with No 1 Downing Street.

Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, has told Parliament that he intends to form a North Sea company in which the public would be able to invest.

Ministers seem to have set their minds on creating a new offshore company analogous to British Petroleum, with both public and private shareholding.

The creation of this company, however, would mean that its net cash revenues would no longer, as BNOC's do, flow directly into the consolidated fund, thus reducing the PSBR.

A sale of shares next year could reduce the PSBR by around £800m if a third of the offshore company were offered for sale on the stock exchange.

But by the following year, revenues from the North Sea would be building up, and the net cash flowing from the oil corporation to the Government, would, according to BNOC officials, be running into hundreds of millions of pounds. The net gain to the PSBR, therefore, of selling shares would be minor and future inflows would be cut sharply.

The Government has to decide within the next few weeks whether it will take the gamble of raising money from a share sale, come to affect the 1980/1 PSBR, or whether to have the more limited offer of a LASMO-type stock.

There is a strong feeling within the Department of Energy that if it proves impossible to do the thing properly—and that means setting up a BP-type operation—it would be better to do nothing at all.



Mr David Howell: Still hoping public will be able to invest.

## Tubes await result of £100m bid for Crane

By Philip Robinson

Tube Investments, the engineering conglomerate, has now completed talks in its £100m takeover bid for the private United States-based metalworking group Crane Packing.

A spokesman for TI said last night: "The next move is up to them. This has been dragging on now since September. But we have now put our offer on the table and we wait to hear from them."

The talks started when Crane, a family-owned metal seals group with a world-wide market, approached TI and made it clear that they were open to offers.

Mr Harry Tankus, the Crane chairman, is understood to be handling the talks but, since TI have been negotiating, a number of other companies, mainly American, have also thrown their hats into the ring.

It is now Tube's understanding that the next development will be for Crane to make a choice as to its new owners.

Mr Tankus said last night from Crane's Chicago headquarters: "I do not wish to say anything. Any questions on this subject must go through our advisors, Goldman Sachs."

But at Goldman Sachs, Mr John Robson, who was said to be the only man knowing anything about the talks, was not available. A spokesman for the company refused to comment.

However, tubes look like odd-on favourites to be accepted from whom is believed to be a list of 15 companies.

Their links with Crane goes back 25 years and they have a controlling 51 per cent interest in Crane's United Kingdom operation in Slough, which is the base for its European markets.

If they succeed, it would be their biggest acquisition to date. The shares eased 6p to 360p yesterday, giving it a market capitalization of £181m.

The big question in the market is whether tubes can afford such a deal, with borrowings of more than £86m representing 25 per cent of shareholders' funds.

There have been suggestions that they might try a Eurobond loan, but this has been denied by the company.

## Britain wins EEC support for quotas on American fibre exports

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

There are increasing signs

that the top official selling

penetration of American

carpets to be triggered if penetra-

tion grows beyond a specified

level.

There may also be some dif-

ferences in the treatment of poly-

ester filament yarn and

nylon carpet yarn, although

Britain is believed to have been

asking for quotas to cut back

American imports from the

higher levels achieved last

year.

The toughest quotas are ex-

pected to be imposed on poly-

ester yarn which has gone from

7.1 per cent penetration in

1978 to 25.5 per cent in the last

quarter of last year.

This sector has seen consid-

erable damage caused to Brit-

ish industry. Employment in the

man-made fibres sector fell

from 35,000 to 27,500 between

1976 and 1979. Recently several

thousand additional redundan-

cies have been announced by

manufacturers, including ICI

and Courtaulds.

## \$1,500m cuts planned by Chrysler

Detroit, Feb 15.—Chrysler

Corporation is cutting by nearly

\$1,500m (£652m)

its product development

programmes through to

1985, which may

effectively reduce the variety of

its future models.

The resistance being shown,

however, is an extremely im-

portant indication of the way

the oil market is likely to move

over the next few months.

Algeria is not the only

country to have problems sell-

ing its crude at higher prices.

Mr Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian oil minister, stressed

this week that the \$3 surcharge

element in the price was in-

tended to be a "gesture of good will"

by the buying compa-

nies. It would be recoverable

against exploration expen-

ses and would cease as soon as

an exploration contract was

signed.

The resistance being shown,

however, is an extremely im-

portant indication of the way

## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Property bonds

**Building on the gains of the past two years**

Property bond holders should be well satisfied with the return on their investments recently. About half the 40 or so funds available have beaten, or at least equalled, the past year's high level of inflation, with about a quarter recording rises even higher, or between 20 and 30 per cent.

Increases over two years are still more impressive, with most funds striding ahead of the 27 per cent rise in the retail price index. Property generally has been a much more successful investment than either equities or gilts recently.

But the question is whether you should take your profit by switching to another fund or sit tight and hope to see this growth continue?

Steep interest rates, high inflation and the prospects of another economic recession do not sound like a recipe for success in property. They bring back memories of the property slump of the early seventies.

But, as fund managers point out, that is where the similarities end. Demand for property remains strong. The market is not being held up by property companies buying with borrowed money (as in 1973) and likely to flood the market when forced to sell. Now there is a shortage of the first class property continually sought after by insurance companies and pension funds.

Yields, in consequence, are down to a low level. "Prime" shops and offices are yielding 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, while factories

and warehouses offer a higher 6½ per cent.

Investment managers express a certain amount of surprise that these yields have remained stable, despite the rise in minimum lending rate to 17 per cent.

Property fund managers are sensitive about any suggestions that investors should switch out of their funds in the short-term. They repeat the point that property is a long-term investment and do not relish the idea of money being diverted from their funds to other investment media.

With an easing up in property growth, the yield on gilts and money on deposit looks attractive, even if it does not quite match the annual inflation at present. But there is a good capital gain potential in fixed interest investments in that interest rates are expected to fall. The question is when?

Now could be the time to switch, to say a gilt or cash fund, to consolidate gains in property over the last couple of years. This is particularly so if you have only a year or so to go until the end of your annual premium policy or hold a single premium bond where you are likely to need the cash in the near future.

There also could be a case for reducing the percentage of your portfolio held in property. But, if you do switch, do not forget that it is not easy to get the timing right when you want to switch back.

Sylvia Morris

**LARGER PROPERTY BOND FUNDS**

Company	Fund size	Minimum investment	Percentage price increases based on offer values with net income reinvested, to February 1, over:
Abbey Life	£370	£1,000	6 mths 7 20.8 62.4 135.1
Cannon	26	250	7.2 15.2 28.8 47.6 69.5
Hambro Life	203	1,000	7.6 17.3 32.7 56 78.3
Hill Samuel	21	1,000	10.9 24.8 44.1 62.1 77
Irish Life	91	1,000	16.8 19.2 48.3 72.3
Merchant Investors	30	500	8.8 18.4 35.9 63.2 97.3
Pearl	15	500	10.8 17.1 32 62.7 84.9
Property Growth	36	1,000	4.2 15 29.7 50.4 48.5
Sure & Prosper	40	1,000	5.3 15.1 28.8 62.2 95
Warrington Life	60	1,000	8.8 17.9 33.1 66.4 78.1

\* Source: Planned Savings.

**HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH****When a soldier makes a will • Faulty gift**

In 1956, while serving in the army, I made a will on the appropriate army form and it was witnessed by two serving soldiers. On my recent retirement the Army Records Office returned the will to me. Is it still legal or should I make another?—(W.H.B., British Forces Posts Office).

Is it possible that you were prompted to make your will in 1956 because of your involvement in the Suez operation? If so, your will is undoubtedly still valid. Soldiers engaged in "actual military service" are privileged in being able to make informal wills (including oral ones), which remain valid until revoked even though the military operations justifying the privilege terminate or the soldier resumes civilian life.

If, however, you were serving simply as part of the regular peace time army on normal duties when you made the will, it must meet the normal requirements for formal validity. The presence of two witnesses and the use of a standard army form indicate that it probably does. But, after so many years, a re-think of the will's provisions might be timely; a short interview with a solicitor could be advantageous.

I recently bought my husband a splendid red tie for our anniversary. As luck would have it we were caught in the rain on a boat trip. To my horror the dye in the tie started to run and easily stained the collar of his shirt but the tie is as good as new.

I showed both to the shop where I bought the tie. They have given me the address of the manufacturers of the tie, who happen to be in Ireland. This all seems very awkward. Can you kindly advise me? (V.E., Southampton).

This situation is complicated because of the gift element. Let us assume that your husband bought the tie himself in which case the tie is clearly unsuitable for its purpose. It cannot be worn because of the danger of the dye running out and spoiling the wearer's other clothing. The shop is clearly in breach of its responsibilities under the Sale of Goods Act. It must replace the tie and also recompense your husband for the loss of his shirt if the stain cannot be removed.

Your husband's claim is a secondary one, and would be based on the ground that they were negligent in manufacturing the tie. As the manufacturers are out of the jurisdiction of the English courts, suing them would be too complicated.

In theory when you make a gift, you ought to hand over a letter giving also all your rights under the Sale of Goods Act.

Under the Sale of Goods Act, without such an assignment, the gift's recipient has no right to sue the retailer if the goods are defective.

However, even without an assignment, the recipient of a defective gift has a claim for negligence against the manufacturers for any loss he suffers,

maximum percentage generally accepted by building societies, is, however, possible to arrange the type of policy you have in mind. The non-commissioned paying London Life Association, for instance, has a good bonus record, and issues such a policy.

My husband died on July 2 last and left me a life interest in his stocks and shares, and one of these trustees can please tell me if I shall receive the full amount on dividend warrants when "payable date" is July 3 and later? Or will the amount be apportioned, ie, four days if "payable date" is July 6, etc. My husband and I discussed this and thought the former would apply, but the point is not mentioned in his will. It makes a considerable difference to my income for 6-3 months." (B.R., Cleveland).

In this country there is a special rule of strict liability for damage caused to things or people on the ground, subject to a defence of contributory negligence. Broadly, therefore, it is not necessary to prove negligence on the part of the pilot. Although third party insurance is not required by law, major airlines have it as a matter of course and the great majority of owners of private aircraft are insured for liability up to £100,000 or more. The Civil Aviation Authority some time ago recommended that the minimum should be £50,000.

The Department of Trade has said that, despite the absence of compulsory insurance, no third party in the United Kingdom has gone uncompensated for lack of insurance cover.

For capital transfer tax purposes the income accrued up to date of death belongs to your husband's estate. So far as you, the beneficiary, is concerned the rule is the same unless the will expressly stipulates that no such "appportionment" shall take place. If the will does not make this stipulation you are entitled only to the proportion of income accruing after death.

It would seem from what you say that the will is silent on this point and in order for you to be entitled to the full amount of the income the will would need to be changed. This can be achieved by an instrument in writing "signed by all

the beneficiaries to the will, within two years of death.

When apportioning income received after death the rules can be quite complicated, but broadly, it is the period for which the dividend is payable that is relevant and not the payable date. In your case, for example, if a dividend declared on July 6 is stated to be for the year ended on the preceding March 31, the whole amount of the dividend will belong to the deceased's estate.

I am wondering where I would stand in the event of damage caused by an aircraft. Would I have to prove negligence and are those who fly aircraft obliged to have third party insurance? (P.R., York.)

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**Fixed interest investment****Case for a switch of emphasis**

With bank overdrafts costing upwards of 20 per cent and the mortgage rate up to 15 per cent you might think that the Governor of the Bank of England would hardly dare set foot outside his Threadneedle Street citadel these days.

But there he was last Thursday, down in the West Country, laying it on the line to the business folk of Bristol that they could not have it both ways. If they wanted to see inflation conquered, then they would have to swallow the "bitter medicine" of high interest rates until the present excessive demand for credit had been met. Since then, however, it has become clear that there is no room for the government to cut MRB ahead of the Budget, and possibly not even then.

Certainly, short-term interest rates are going to remain firm for some weeks yet and, as I would still bet against any further rise in MRB, I would be happy to be picking up short and perhaps medium-dated stocks at about present levels.

Admittedly, that will probably involve some small loss of income where money is switched out of a building society or bank account—at least until the rates offered by banks and building societies start to fall. But all these stocks now stand below their par value, so, if held to redemption, guarantee some degree of capital appreciation, too.

Indeed, with price inflation now running at an annual rate of 18.4 per cent and likely to touch 20 per cent before the spring is out, savers can certainly argue that they do not want to be getting a "fair" return even at present rates of interest.

Rightly or wrongly, the Government sees any extension of "indexation" as the thin end of a dangerous wedge. Savers are, I suspect, going to have to make do, for the most part, anyway, with the savings instruments already available to them.

That is not, however, quite as gloomy as it may sound. For provided the Government keeps its nerve—and there is going to be plenty more to test it over the coming months—it should be able to create the conditions in which the "real" rate of return at present being forgone by the saver is delivered, with interest so to speak, over the medium term.

The way in which the saver is going to reap that return is by choosing the appropriate moment to switch the emphasis of his portfolio away from variable rate savings instruments—bank accounts and so on—into fixed rate instruments, such as gilt-edged securities and corporate loan stocks. He can do this either through a managed fund that specializes in fixed interest securities or by direct investment on his own account.

Now I suggested at the tail end of last year that interest rates had probably reached a peak and should start to fall at some stage during 1980. I also suggested that if the gilt-edged market moved ahead too far too quickly—and that is the way markets tend to behave—there might well be a reaction after the Budget.

Overall, then, I would be prepared to continue switching out of variable interest and into fixed interest instruments, though without being prepared to chase prices very far ahead of the Budget and/or indications that there is a turn for the better on the money supply.

John Whitmore

**House prices****Buyers undeterred by mortgage rate**

Higher mortgage interest rates are not acting as a major deterrent to either would-be house buyers, or indeed, house price.

The Times/Halifax House Price Index, based on about 10,000 housing transactions, rose by a seasonally adjusted 2.1 per cent in January and all the evidence available to the society's branch managers is that prospective purchasers have recovered their nerve.

Although there is usually a little upsurge in house prices in January, the rise of 2.1 per cent in the index is slightly larger than might have been expected. Special factors relating to the acute mortgage shortage at the end of last year, have to be taken into account.

The time-lag between agreeing a price and the date on which the Halifax makes its mortgage offer—the basis of the house price index—is two to three weeks; in periods when funds are short and demand is high, the interval lengthens to several weeks.

This happened at the end of last year so the index figure is based on what are, in effect, slightly more historic price levels. The month in which the catching-up process (when the delay between agreeing a price and receiving the mortgage offer narrows back to two to three weeks) takes place, tends

Margaret Stone

**The Times/Halifax house price index**

Monthly Index of average prices of second-hand houses (Seasonally adjusted)

	Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,757			
June	109.3	16,133	16.9	9.3	3.6
September	118.2	17,450	23.0	12.0	8.2
December	121.1	17,886	21.1	10.7	2.4
1978 January	122.9	18,132	20.8	8.8	4.7
February	127.8	18,783	24.6	10.5	6.2
March	130.5	19,259	23.6	10.4	7.8
April	131.1	19,441	27.3	12.2	7.2
May	136.2	20,094	30.4	13.6	7.0
June	138.4	20,341	26.1	19.5	5.6
July	142.6	21,038	26.2	18.0	8.2
August	145.2	21,447	26.0	14.1	6.6
September	146.5	21,480	23.1	11.5	5.6
October	149.5	22,065	27.4	13.5	4.9
November	151.4	22,339	26.3	11.2	4.3
December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980 January	154.2	22,754	25.5	8.2	3.1

**Average regional prices of second-hand houses**

January	December	% change over 3 months ended October




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Pre-Budget taxation

## Bed and breakfast bargains

By deftly manoeuvring your investments before the end of the tax year on April 5 you could make a substantial difference to your capital gains tax liability for both 1979-80 and perhaps also for the longer term.

A point to remember about capital gains tax is that if you had made losses which were greater than the gains, then these could be carried forward to future years and set against taxable gains. Do not forget that also there are various forms of disposal; the most common form is by sale, although lifetime gifts can also set off capital gains tax charge. There is a very important and valuable "small gains" exemption for individual gains.

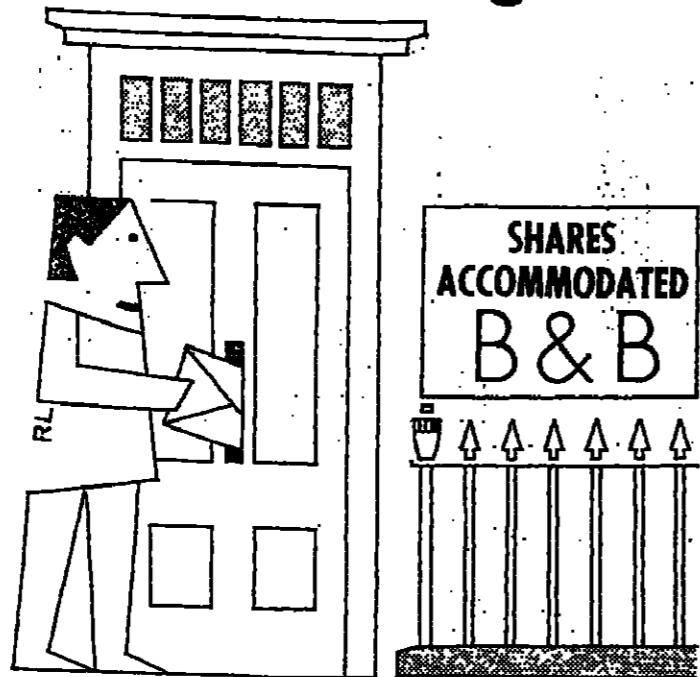
It is certainly worth developing an annual strategy to keep total capital gains below either the £5,000 level to attract the 15 per cent rate only, or below £1,000 where no tax is payable.

But how do you realize losses in order to offset taxable gains without effectively changing your investments? The answer lies in a curiously named device — the "bed and breakfast operation".

Suppose you hold a share which you bought for £5,000 but which now has declined in value to £4,000; you want to retain the share because you think it will recover in the long term, but you have realized other gains during the year totalling £6,000 and you want to avoid paying capital gains tax at 50 per cent. The procedure is to sell the holding for £4,000 on, say, Wednesday and buy back the same stock on Thursday morning at virtually the same price.

In effect, the market provides accommodation for your shares overnight hence the term "bed and breakfast". As a result, you drag your total realized gains during the year down to the tax-free £5,000 level and save £500 capital gains tax.

It may be worth bed and breakfasting shares if you have



no gains in the year in order to create a gain within the exempt limit and so raise thresholds for the future. Remember, however, that stock market transactions involve stockbrokers' commission and a jobber's "turn" and these will depend on the size and type of transaction.

In this case, the cost of the transaction was £90, so check on the likely cost first in relation to the loss established and the tax you are saving (or possibly merely postponing).

You could be showing losses on gilts which you bought recently. If you sell gilts within a year of purchase, then the loss can be set against taxable profits. Equally, gains within the year are also taxable. But if you want to achieve the bed and breakfast effect with gilts, you cannot repurchase the same gilt; if you do, the gain will not count for capital gain tax purposes.

### UNIT TRUSTS AND CGT

	£	£
Unit trust disposals 1979-80	40,000	
Acquisition costs	20,000	
Gain realized 1979/80		20,000
Capital gains tax @ 30%		6,000
Less tax credit of 10%		2,000
Capital gains tax		£4,000

WHEN CAPITAL GAINS TAX BITES		
Gains	Rate	Cumulative gain
First £1,000	% Nil	£ 1,000
Next £4,000	15	5,000
Next £4,500	50	9,500
Thereafter	30	—

Danby Bloch

and  
Raymond Godfrey

### Round-up

## Another change for Cosmopolitan

Unitholders of Cosmopolitan Growth unit trust have seen yet another change in fund managers—the fourth since the trust started in 1969. Now, along with its sister Income and Overseas funds, it will be managed by Chourlton Fund Managers, a new entry into the unit trust management field.

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chourlton Financial and Banking Services company. The new managers, who have applied to change the name of the funds to identify them more closely with their

name, hope to improve the performance. This does not seem to be too difficult a task, both the Cosmopolitan Growth and Income trusts came in the bottom 20 of the performance tables last year.

On Monday Standard Life is launching regular premium policy after its entry into the unit-linked field last November with a single-premium bond.

Premiums (minimum £300 a year or £30 per month) can be linked to one or more of the office's six internal funds. There is no minimum holding in any one fund.

## Unit trust performance

INCOME	A	B	Target/Income	99.3	152.1
Discretionary	118.7	227.0	Great Winchester	98.7	137.0
Gilt Income	115.0	196.2	Middle Mkt High Inc	98.6	148.3
Provincial Life/Hg In	114.7	209.3	Ansbacher Inc Monthly	98.5	148.3
Britannia Inc & Grwth	114.3	163.3	Hill Samuel/Hg Yld	98.0	—
Nat Comm/Income	113.9	152.3	Ridgefield Income	97.6	158.0
M & G Conv Income	113.2	228.5	Chiefex Hg Inc	97.5	148.1
Mutual Income	110.1	161.4	G/Mid & Gen	97.5	159.3
Antony Gibbs Ex Inc	112.1	143.9	Target Extra Income	97.5	143.5
M & G Income	111.8	172.1	Garmore Extra Inc	97.4	148.1
Nat West/Income	111.3	144.1	S & P Income	97.4	138.6
Bridge Income	111.3	176.5	G T Four Yards Fund	97.1	—
Kleinwort Bass Hg Yld	111.2	191.2	British Life Dividend	95.7	134.9
M & G High Unicorn Inc	110.2	169.5	Schlesinger Extra Inc	95.0	—
Barclays/Unicorn Inc	109.7	168.7	Income	94.5	142.6
Allied/Hg Income	109.1	167.7	Arthurton High Inc	93.4	139.6
A-Hambro Equity Inc	109.1	158.1	Cosmopolitan Income	93.4	122.7
Perpetual Div	108.3	153.4	Arthurton Smaller Inc	92.7	163.6
Schlesinger Income	108.0	151.1	Nel/Nelstar High Inc	92.5	141.5
M & G Extra Yield	107.9	177.9	Craigmount High Inc	90.4	—
T & G/Vanguard Hg Yld	107.6	162.7	London Wall/High Inc	90.3	127.1
Framlington Income	107.5	161.6	Cobra Shares Cos Divs	89.0	144.3
Midland Drayton Inc	107.5	161.6	London Wall/Extra Inc	81.1	138.3
Antony Gibbs Income	107.4	179.9			
S & P/Select Income	107.3	151.3			
Target/Scot. Trust	107.0	161.2			
Barclays/Uncr Ex In	106.2	167.4			
L & C Inc	106.1	172.1			
Schroder/West Inc	106.0	132.5			
Garnett Income	105.9	179.6			
Trust Savings Bk Inc	105.9	—			
Mutual/Hg Yield	105.9	152.4			
Royal High Yield	105.7	162.8			
James Finlay High Inc	105.7	148.4			
Tyndall Scottish Trust	105.3	148.4			
Lloyds Income	105.0	140.4			
S & P/Scotiabank	104.7	148.6			
Chiefex Inc & Grwth	104.4	148.6			
Tyndall Income	104.0	133.9			
Henderson/Hg Inc	103.8	174.8			
Alben Income	103.7	—			
Cabot Extra Income	103.4	—			
Quilter Mgt/Orbit Inc	103.1	154.3			
Lloyds Extra Income	103.1	137.4			
Canlife Income	102.9	124.9			
Royal Trust Income	102.8	124.9			
HU/Samuel/Income	102.8	130.2			
Crescent High Div	102.6	145.4			
Britannia Hg Inc	102.4	145.3			
Mid/Flower Hg Inc	102.4	145.3			
New Court Income	102.4	145.3			
Alpha Income	102.3	145.3			
Cardif High Yield	102.1	144.9			
Selby Income	101.7	—			
Mid/Drayton High Yld	101.7	140.1			
A-Hambro High Yield	101.3	145.0			
Nat West/Ext Income	100.8	150.8			
S & P High Return	100.6	158.6			
Oceanic/Hg Income	100.1	159.7			
Arbuthnot Extra Inc	100.1	144.6			
Cape Income	100.0	171.3			
Gartmore High Inc	99.4	151.3			
Britannia Extra Inc	99.4	139.1			
Arbuthnot High Yield	99.4	139.1			

The tables show the value on February 1, 1980 of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer price. Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Gloomy news hits equities

The worsening steel strike and the latest batch of gloomy economic indicators proved too much for the market yesterday as buyers took their profits and ran for cover.

The scene had been set over night on Wall Street, so that when trading resumed the profit-takers moved in and prices were marked lower. Only a small bout of actual selling was reported. Gils, too, had an unhappy time of it as investors took their profits, anxious not to get caught with too much stock over the weekend.

The tone by mid-morning was somewhat better as a few investors re-entered the market hoping to pick up bargains at the lower levels. But the release of the retail price index soon put paid to that with the widest set of figures for quite some time, showing that inflation was still on the up and up.

Equities then continued to

plunge and the closure of one of its mills, while the profit setback was £6m to £102m. However, at Aluminium (UK) knocked Helical Bar rose 3p to 30p after its interim report last week. Finance remained firm at 30p.

The recent profits warning from Freemans, 10p lower at 122p, continued to overshadow stores, where Empire fell 4p to 164p, Grattans 2p to 92p and GUS "A" 11p to 385p.

Rubbers again encountered profit-taking with falls throughout the list. Guthrie retreated

Depressed by the copper price increase, which was not a serious problem, then boosted by takeover talk, which did not result in a single approach, shares in MK Electric rose 20p, ICI at 385p and Glaxo at 246p, both losing 5p.

Others to lose ground were Grand Met, 8p to 131p and EAT at 236p and Reed International at 195p, both losing 5p.

Shares of Furness Withy again claimed most attention amid fears that the approach from C.Y. Tung would be referred to the Monopolies Commission and of a counter-claim from Inchcape, down 7p to 368p. Nevertheless, FW managed to rise 12p to 378p but Fashion & General, which holds a stake in FW, dipped 5p to 200p.

Shares of Racal were a more stabilised look, closing unchanged at 207p, while GEC fell 1p to 375p. The latest offer from Racal helped Decca ord a 15p rise at 595p and the "A" rose 11p to 492p. Unfortunately, fading bid hopes knocked 25p from Ferranti at 497p, while Plessey slipped 5p to 136p and Berec, another takeover prospect, shed 2p to 121p.

Poly Peck leapt 4p to 16p, which is 7p above the bid price offered by Restro Investments. Speculative interest also lifted Lee Cooper 13p to 291p and Foster Bros 10p to 100p, both buying in a thin market held by Sharna Ware 11p to 166p.

Among companies reporting, BMK dipped 5p after its pre-tax

loss and the closure of one of its mills, while the profit setback was £6m to £102m. However, at Aluminium (UK) knocked Helical Bar rose 3p to 30p after its interim report last week. Finance remained firm at 30p.

The recent profits warning from Freemans,

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

**Broken Hill to hold its 65 pc growth rate**

Assuming there is no change in its present circumstances, Broken Hill expects the improvement in profit for the first half of 1979-80 to be maintained through the second half. The six months to November 30 saw a rise in profits of 65 per cent to \$142.87m.

**International**

In its last full reporting year to May 31, Broken Hill returned a net profit of \$180.79m. The board said the major factors in the profit had included higher activity in the Australian economy and higher prices and demand for energy materials.

Revenue from crude oil and liquid petroleum gas rose in the period, while Australian demand for the group's steel products also increased.

**Norsk Hydro**

Norsk Hydro feels that the outlook for the company as a whole in the second half of 1979-80 is good, and its operating profit should be higher than in first half when profits before depreciation almost doubled to 1.85bn kroner.

However, any assessment of future prospects must remain very uncertain bearing in mind the impact of the 1973-74 oil crisis on the international economic climate, it said.

**ALPINE HOLDINGS**

James Gulliver Associates has increased its holding in the group to 9.3 per cent, through exercising an option to buy 1.5 per cent and selling most of it through the market. JGA sees the holding as a long-term investment.

**HAYNES PUBLISHING**

Turnover for half-year to November 30 up from £1.86m to £2.88m and pretax profits from £33.600 to £39.000. Interim payment of 2.35p gross, against nil last year.

**RETAIL PRICES**

The following are the index numbers (January 15, 1974 = 100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday.

	(2) Actual Retail Prices Index numbers corrected to 1971 over 1970 base year	(3) Actual Retail Prices Index numbers corrected to 1971 over 1970 base year
1978	204.2	205.1
Dec	204.2	205.1
1979	207.2	207.3
Jan	207.2	207.3
Feb	208.9	209.1
March	210.6	210.6
April	212.4	211.0
May	215.9	215.9
June	219.9	219.4
July	221.9	230.1
August	230.9	231.2
Sept	233.2	234.6
Oct	235.6	237.0
Nov	237.7	238.9
Dec	238.4	240.5
1980	240.5	20.2
Jan	245.3	246.2
1980	245.3	14.5

**UK TRADE**

The following are the October trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors.

	Visible Exports	Imports	Balance
£m	£m	£m	£m
1978	35071	36564	-1493
1979	40689	44001	-3312
1979 Q1	8378	9961	-1588
Q2	10585	11144	-486
Q3	10641	11134	-493
Q4	11017	11762	-745
1979	Aug	3517	3743
Sept	3549	3760	-211
Oct	3484	3902	-418
Nov	3760	3835	-75
Dec	3773	4025	-252
1980 Jan	3879	4225	-346

**Bank Base Rates**

ABN Bank ..... 17%  
Barclays Bank ..... 17%  
BCCI Bank ..... 17%  
Consolidated Crds ..... 17%  
C. Hoare & Co. ..... 17%  
Lloyd's Bank ..... 17%  
Midland Bank ..... 17%  
Nat Westminster ..... 17%  
Rossmoor ..... 17%  
TSB ..... 17%  
Williams and Glyn's ..... 17%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10% up to £25,000 15% over

£25,000 18% over

£25,000 19% over

## Stock Exchange Prices **Sharp falls**

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Feb 11. Dealings End, Feb 22. § Contango Day, Feb 25 Settlement Day, March 1

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**



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MANCHESTER 100 Deansgate Piccadilly  
01-236 8252

ADEPTUS

WEBSITE: [www.adepus.com](http://www.adepus.com)

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Telephone: 01-288 5965

Fax: 01-288 5966

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Quality Hardwood Doors  
At Unbeatable Prices

During  
this short  
month  
we offer the same most popular  
units in the FLIP range at a  
saving of 20%. All FLIP units  
convert into beds, single or double  
cots, soft or cleaning and  
you have a choice of colours  
in a wide range: country-style, mole,  
dark brown and cherry-

FLIP Double  
£111.20

FLIP Range  
SINGLE AND DOUBLE  
BEDS

FLIP Single  
£55.60

Table Lamp in brown  
or white £7.50

Double Floor  
LAMP £7.50  
BROWN/WHITE

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18000 192 Bayswater Road N.W.1  
01-580 3333  
BRISTOL 5 Union Street Triangle Area  
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# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

**APPOINTMENTS VACANT** .. 10  
**BUSINESS TO BUSINESS** .. 10  
**DOMESTIC SITUATIONS** .. 10  
**EDUCATIONAL** .. 10  
**ENTERTAINMENTS** .. 7, 8  
**FLAT SHARING** .. 10  
**HOME AND GARDEN** .. 10  
**LAW NOTICES** .. 10  
**MOTOR CARS** .. 10  
**POSTAL SHOPPING** .. 22  
**PROPERTY** .. 10  
**SECRETARIAL AND  
NON-SEXUAL  
APPOINTMENTS** .. 23  
**SITUATIONS WANTED** .. 10

But if you're interested in advertising in any of these categories, let:

**PRIVATE ADVERTISERS  
ONLY** .. 01-337 3311

**APPOINTMENTS** .. 01-278 9161

**PROPERTY/ESTATE  
AGENTS** .. 01-265 9252

**PERSONAL TRADE** .. 01-278 9251

**MANCHESTER OFFICE**  
061-834 2324

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, etc:

**Classified Queries Department** .. 01-337 1234, ext. 7180

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

## PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD

We make every effort to proof errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof-read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-337 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

## THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Advertisements to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon. Tuesday's issue on all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

.. Be not moved away from the hope of the gospel, which we have to hand, which was promised to us before it was seen. —Colossians 1: 23.

## BIRTHS

**ASTBURY** — On 19th January, at Leeds Maternity Hospital, to Mr. William John — a son, 1st April.

**BEARD** — To Robert and Carolyn, 13th February, a daughter, Lucy, 13th April, in Farnham — a daughter.

**BELSTAFF** — On 11th February, at St. Paul's Church, Wimbledon, to Linda (nee Elizabeth), sister of Lucy and Ian.

**BELSTAFF** — On Valentine's Day, 1980, at St. Paul's Church, Wimbledon, to Linda (nee Elizabeth), sister of Lucy and Ian.

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